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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Plot to Blow Up the City of Paris.

The Orleans Princes Decline Their Seats in the Assembly—Letter from M. Guizot —Appointment of French Cabinet Ministers—Trial of Rochefort and Assy Postponed—The Murderer of Generals Lecomte and Thomas Arrested—New French Loan Proposed—Fortresses to be Erected in the Interior of Paris—Opening of the Roumanian Chambers, &c., &c.

Appointment of French Cabinet Ministers—Trial of Rochefort and Assy Postponed—Plot to Blow up the City of Paris.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the following appointments: Laurencel, Minister of the Interior; Le Franc, Minister of Agriculture; General Cissey, Minister of War; Leon Say, Prefect of the Seine, and General Leflo, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The *Journal Officiel* also states that the time for holding the supplementary elections has not yet been fixed. Tranquility prevails throughout France.

The *Constitutionnel* says: The first duty of the Assembly will be to fill its own one hundred and twenty seats; next to assume constitutional power, and finally to order a plebiscite for the determination of the question of a future form of government.

Schumacher, the murderer of Generals Lecomte and Thomas, has been arrested.

The trial of Rochefort and Assy has been postponed.

Wires have recently been discovered in the sewers of Paris, through the agency of which it was intended to blow up the city.

Gambetta is still at San Sebastian.

Letter from Mr. Guizot.

LONDON, June 6.—A letter from M. Guizot published to-day, advocates the validation of elections to the Assembly of the Duke D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, and the settlement of a form of government for France by a vote of nations.

The Orleans Princes Will Decline Seats in the Assembly.

LONDON, June 6, 5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Versailles, says that it is the intention of the Orleans Princes to decline the seats to which they have been elected in the Assembly.

M. Auguste Vermorel, the well known radical journalist of Paris, is dead.

Members of the Orleans Party are returning to Paris.

A French loan of £100,000,000 is proposed.

Imperial Candidates for the Assembly—Fortresses to be Erected in the Interior of Paris.

PARIS, June 6.—Several of the officials under the Empire will become candidates at the supplementary elections for the Assembly.

Ministers who belonged to the Government of the 4th of September should leave the present Cabinet. The same journal expresses its opposition to a plebiscite. The *Journal des Debats* says the plot was pursued by the English Government and people during the war.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris have been located at Montmartre and Charmont, and engineers have already commenced the work upon them.

The Roumanian Chambers.

BUCHAREST, June 6.—The sessions of the Roumanian Chambers were opened to-day by Prince Charles, who met with an enthusiastic reception.

Solemn High Mass for the Priests Assassinated in Paris.

ROME, June 6.—By order of the Pope solemn high mass was said to-day in honor of the French priests assassinated by the Communists in Paris.

Minister Schenck Welcomed to England.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Times* welcomes Minister Schenck to England.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 6.—The steamship New York arrived at Southampton, and the Aleppo at Queenstown, the steamship Baltic at Southampton and the Prussian at Moville.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 6.—Consols 93¼ for money and 93⅝ for account. 5-20s of '62 90⅝; do '65 90⅝; do '67 92⅝; 10-40s 88⅝.

FRANKFORT, June 6.—5-20s of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, June 6.—Rentes buoyant at 53 francs 47 centimes.

MANCHESTER, June 6.—Market firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12⅝d.

Corn—No. 2 mixed 32s 6d. Others unchanged.

UTICA, OHIO.

Drowned Man Found in the Creek—Supposed to be Mr. N. Ogden, Agent of a Pittsburgh Glass House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UTICA, O., June 6, 1871.

A strange man and horse were found drowned in the creek, half a mile south of here this afternoon. From papers found on the person of the man, there is no doubt it was W. N. Ogden, Agent of a Pittsburgh glass house. It is supposed he drove into the creek to water his horse and got into a deep hole.

NEW ORLEANS.

Cause of the Great Inundation—2,500 Houses Partially Submerged—The Damage to Property Over Half a Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch from New Orleans last night says: Twenty-five hundred houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are to-night homeless and desolate. The canal runs from the heart of the city to Lake Pontchartrain. This is always a navigable channel, ten or twelve feet deep, and the river steamers and schooners perpetually pass and repass. The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000. The break began to threaten on Hogan avenue Thursday night. The Canal Commissioners sold to certain persons the right to remove the dirt from the levee to the low ground lots. On Friday morning the force of these men was at work with his cart, carrying away the levee at the very point where the weakness was manifested. A colored man named Lucern Tennigeon living close by begged him to desist, for an east wind was blowing and the water of the lake was swollen by the immense torrent pouring in from the Mississippi by way of the Bonnet Carre crevasse were rapidly backing up to the city. He was driven away by threats. The next morning a chasm one hundred and eighty-five feet wide was opened in the levee. Suits will be entered against the Canal Company to make good the damage.

Seven cases of sun-stroke occurred yesterday.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Advices from South America—Coffee Crop Prospects—Affairs of the Isthmus of Panama, &c., &c.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 5.—The British Consul at Maracaibo has returned to his post, the British Minister at Caracas having refused to send gunboats to his assistance.

Advices from Goanves to the 1st contain an account of a terrible fire, which destroyed a large number of buildings.

The prospect for a very heavy crop of coffee was excellent.

San Domingo advices say crops of all kinds are promising a heavy yield.

ASPINWALL, June 3, via KINGSTON, June 5.—Affairs at the Isthmus of Panama are quiet.

Advices from Peru state that the prosperity of the country is increasing.

Bolivia dates to the 10th of May have been received. The Ministry were unpopular, the Indians warlike and threatening, and had seized several haciendas. There were several candidates for the Presidency and troubles are expected.

Guatemala dates to the 20th of May have been received. The Revolutionists had capacated Escuentla. The inhabitants were highly incensed at the government and affairs were threatening.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

City of Mexico advices of the 26th of May say: Port Ventana has been closed and Salina Cruz substituted. The Government is concentrating the regular army, which the opposition say is to maintain Juarez in power. Romero has triumphed over his accusers.

The Editors of the journalists, Spaght and Lodge, of the Montreal *Gazette*, who went over Lachine Rapids, have been recovered.

Exiles of Erin Cubly and Burke received an immense ovation on their arrival at San Francisco Monday night.

Excursionists to the Yo Semite Valley are leaving San Francisco at the rate of fifty to one hundred daily.

Mayor Adams, of Portsmouth, N. H., was yesterday taken to the insane asylum.

The stone abutment and iron girder bridge over the river Neath, three miles west of Paris, Ontario, gave way Monday night, precipitating twenty-four freight cars into the creek. No one hurt.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

INDIANA, PA., June 5, 1871.

The Republicans of this county put in nomination the following ticket on Saturday last:

Senate—Gen. Harry White; Assembly—Dr. Thos. McMullen; Associate Judges—J. S. Nesbit, P. Dills; District Attorney—W. H. Allison; Commissioner—James M. Hask; Register and Recorder—W. H. Todd; Treasurer—James M. Sutton.

Gen. S. Torrey was unanimously elected by the Reform Sudges Chairman of the County Committee.

Democratic Prospects.

[From the New York Herald.]

Brilliant as was the picture before them, with so glorious a send-off as the platforms and the candidates of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Democracies, a vague feeling of uneasiness is generally presence between the national Democracy and success, the Republican waverers are driven back into their former beliefs, and the recent thrown upon Democratic enthusiasm everywhere. It will take many "new departures" of the Democracy to overcome the prestige of the name of Lincoln and of Jeff. Davis can cast upon the party whenever he chooses to open his ground and wag his tongue on national politics. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and the Democracy will find that this is one of them.

Commissioner McGee.

The resignation of Mr. McGee, as stated yesterday, was prepared Monday evening, and placed in the hands of his counsel. The precise reason not explained, it was not handed to the Court yesterday, as anticipated. Had it been, Mr. McGunnegle, Mr. McGee's opponent in the contention, would, as he has been nominated for the second vacancy in the License Board. Should Mr. McGee resign hereafter, another convention will have to be called. It is thought the cause of the Commonwealth vs. Jonathan Neely, indicted for bribery, will come up for trial in the Quarter Sessions to-day.

HARDWARE DEALERS can get all kinds of wrapping papers at FRAZIER, METCALF & CO.'S, 84 Third avenue.

WASHINGTON

Status of the Indian Question.

Testimony Taken in the Ku-Klux Investigation—The Negro Communist Movement Exerting a Disastrous Effect on Trade—Regulations Requiring Signal Lights on Vessels, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

The Indian Question.

It is difficult to get at any reliable or intelligible information concerning the precise state of the Indian question, but no unauthorized and irresponsible newspaper statements can wipe out the fact that great diversity of opinion exists between the army officers and the superintendents, agents and traders relative to the success of the reservation and educational plan, and the prospects of peace and civilization in the near future. The army men allege that the Indians, by the terms of the reservation, to resist and feed themselves and their ponies between times, and at some places out-leave their women, children and old men, as well as convenient depots to procure arms and ammunition, and that at the very time the Indian Bureau offer, they can do anything toward acquiring the means and knowledge of self-support, they start off in small hunting parties after white scalps and plunder. The agents, on the contrary, take the conservative Ku-Klux view of the matter. They admit that the young men brought up to a life of idleness, except so far as relates to a useless outdoor activity, do get a little exhilerated occasionally and roust about among the settlers; but they deny that this represents the average reservation Indian or the state of public feeling in the average wigwam.

The Ku-Klux Investigation.

The Ku-Klux Committee were in session several hours to-day. The principal witnesses examined were Governor Scott and ex-Governor Orr, of South Carolina. Scott's testimony went to show that the Ku-Klux organization in his State was widely different from that in other States; that it was under control of regular laws and rules, and copies of the same were produced for the inspection of the Committee. Mr. Orr's testimony was to the same effect, and the examination will be resumed to-morrow. A sub-committee will be sent to Charleston and Columbia during the summer to further investigate into these matters.

The Negro Communist Movement

In this city and vicinity is really getting to be a serious affair. Negro labor being the basis of all kinds of industry, and the strike having extended to laborers in all capacities, general business has been almost brought to a stand still. The coal trade at Georgetown has suffered most thus far, as shipments have been reversed entirely to Baltimore, while numberless buildings in projection or process of erection have been abandoned. In one instance of the latter character, a private party erecting a fine block of buildings in the eastern part of the city, for which the sand set in April 29th, 1864, and the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of $200, one-half to go to the informer, and for which sum the vessel so navigated shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

DISTILLERY STATISTICS.

The small number of distilleries in operation throughout the United States as seen by the statement made for the month of May, is due to the failure by the failure of distillers to renew their bonds, as it is customary to suspend operations during the summer months and commence again in the fall of the year, when the amount called for upon the renewal of a bond is four hundred dollars less than the amount required when the distilleries in operation throughout the summer.

THE TREATY IN ENGLAND.

Private letters received in this city from England, state that Disraeli will positively support the treaty of Washington. His influence added to that of Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, is expected to carry a majority of the measure.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts from Internal Revenue services the first six days in the month of June of the present year, compared with the same time in June, 1870, shows a falling off of nearly two million dollars.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $20,000.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Latest Strikes in Various Fields.

New Wells on Church Run, Bear Creek, Reno, Patchel Run and Cranberry—Oil Items from West Virginia.

CHURCH RUN.

The Titusville *Courier* reports that another large well on Church Run commenced pumping on Saturday. It is on the McKnight farm, and is owned by Messrs. Currie, Collins & Co. It is located about twenty rods east of the Burtis well, on entirely new territory, and is doing fully one hundred barrels a day.

BEAR CREEK.

The *Herald* says: The Germer well on the Robinson farm, Bear Creek, Duchess tract, owned by Germer, Shanley & Harrop, was tested on Friday and torpedoed, and is now producing 150 barrels of oil per day.

The Persons Bros. & Galey well, on Bear Creek, commenced flowing on the Robinson farm on Wednesday. They had only got ten feet in the sand. The well is 1,600 feet deep.

Mr. Thomas Donnelly, owner of the Donnelly tract on Bear Creek, struck a forty barrel well on Wednesday—only six feet in sand.

RENO.

The *Courier* says: Well No. 33, which was drilled to the second sand six weeks since, and from which the supply of oil was about exhausted, has been drilled deeper, struck the third sand, and commenced pumping last Saturday. Fifty barrels a day is a low estimate of its yield.

No. 36 is yielding about ten barrels a day of second sand oil.

No. 34 is down to the third sand, and commenced pumping on Friday. It yields about ten barrels a day.

PATCHEL RUN.

A company of gentlemen completed, about a week ago, a well on the Dr. Fee farm, some distance up the east branch of Patchel Run, and on entirely new territory. It is yielding some four or five barrels daily.

CRANBERRY.

The Finley & Co.'s well No. 2 had penetrated the third sand about three feet last Friday afternoon, and had about 300 feet of oil in the hole, making a good show for a paying well.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

The Burning Springs correspondent of the Wirt county *Democrat* furnishes the following items:

The Wirt Oil Company has secured what is known as the Copeland Farm, and are making active preparation to put down a well. Teams are at work today hauling timber, lumber, &c., &c. The Clouston Wells still continue to pump from five to six barrels daily. The Hosey Well is creating no little excitement—it throws the oil over the derrick at times that the workmen find it impossible to remain about the derrick. Mr. E. Braxton is cleaning out the Hall well. It has been down a long time, and was purchased last winter by Messrs. Newberger & Braxton. Col. W. W. Thomas, after an absence of about six weeks, returned home yesterday. P. Bowen, Esq., has an engine in his shop that is propelled by gas. He also has a small engine in his dwelling house that is run by gas. It is used for the purpose of forcing water through the house and watering the garden. Messrs. Buffington & McCosh are having a new condensing tank built with capacity for another still. They have also added another barrel shed to their works. Considerable excitement prevails here, and many persons could be advanced in oil, hence it is impossible to give you the correct price.

PHILLIPSBURGH SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

They Return Thanks for the Treatment Received on Decoration Day.

The pupils of the soldiers' orphans of the Phillipsburg school, who visited Pittsburgh on Decoration Day and participated in the procession in honor of the dedication of the monument, held a meeting on Saturday, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers' orphans of the Phillipsburgh school, return our most hearty thanks, and hereby express our highest appreciation for the special kindness shown us during our visit to the city, on the occasion of dedicating the soldiers' monument; to the several gentlemen who assisted in Captain N. P. Smith, Major E. A. Montooth, General Pearson and General Negley; to the ex-pupil, Messrs. Hunter, McClure, Woodwell and Timmony, and to the Grand Army of the Republic in general; to His Honor Mayor Bruhn and Mr. Wilhelm Schaaf, for valuable assistance; to Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Pres. Bell, Mrs. McKee, Miss Bell, and the other ladies, and Messrs. Smith, Preston, Moore and others, who provided so splendid a feast for us at City Hall, which was so abundant that not only satisfied our appetites to their fullest extent, but the kind friends filled our pockets and our baskets; to Mrs. John W. Haney and the other gentlemen who furnished their very comfortable conveyances to the drivers and their aids who sought to make our ride as comfortable as possible; to Mr. A. A. Carpenter, for his water coolers; to the many citizens for the kindness we received; to Mr. A. M. Marshall and family, for a splendid time enjoyed on their ground, to which we were courteously invited to rest before taking the cars; to the railway employees for their special attentions, and to the Economy Society for a fine supply of flowers.

Our Band, as all the present return we can make. Hoping and praying that we may never dishonor the kindness so generously bestowed, but that by a life of obedience and study, industry and usefulness, we may show our appreciation of the great care of this great State, and of the heartfelt attentions of our foster parents (Mr. and Mrs. Tate) and teachers, and the kindness of so many friends.

MINNIE A. MCCLELLAND, President.
W. STEVENS, Secretary.

Pittsburgher Drowned at Utica, Ohio.

A special telegram to the COMMERCIAL, published elsewhere, announces the finding of the body of Wm. N. Ogden, in a creek about half a mile below the town of Utica, Ohio, yesterday, and from papers found on his person it was supposed he was the agent of a glass firm in this city. His horse was also found drowned, and it is supposed he drove into the creek to allow the animal to drink, when it got into a hole and sank with its rider. Mr. Ogden was formerly a member of the Councils of this city, representing the Second ward in that capacity for several years, was a prominent politician, and more recently a member of the gymnasium and glass firm of Rogers & Ogden. We elsewhere give further particulars of his sudden and untimely end to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

A County Ticket Nominated.

Close Contests for Assembly and Commissioner.

The State Nominees and Platform Indorsed.

Hon. James L. Graham and Hon. Miles S. Humphreys for State Senate—Messrs. D. N. White, James Taylor, Matthew Edwards, John Gilfillan, Alexander Miller, J. W. Ballantine and H. K. Sample for Assembly—Joseph Dilworth for Commissioner—Henry Warner for Controller, etc., etc.

Pursuant to call of the Republican County Executive Committee, the several Conventions assembled yesterday, full reports of which are given below:

Convention No. 1—Controller, Treasurer and Poor Director.

Convention No 1, to nominate the officers named above, met in the District Court room, and was called to order by H. M. Long, Esq., appointed by the Executive Committee to preside temporarily at this Convention.

On motion, the following temporary secretaries were chosen: Messrs. Thomas H. Phelps, R. M. Snodgrass, W. H. McCleary, Alex. Patterson and Joseph Caskey.

THE DELEGATES.

The Chairman then called for the credentials of delegates, when the following were presented:

PITTSBURGH.—First ward, W. R. Boggs; Second, Thos. H. Phelps; Third, David Sims; Fourth, C. A. Herron; Fifth, J. M. Fase; Sixth, Jos. Caskey; Seventh, R. M. Snodgrass; Eighth, James Moore; Ninth, James Boyd; Tenth, W. H. Caskey; Eleventh, Robert Reed; Twelfth, First precinct, James Davidson; Twelfth, Second precinct, Calvin Barclay; Thirteenth, First Precinct, James M. Hunter; Thirteenth, Second Precinct, John Harrison; Fourteenth, Sam Whitehouse; Fifteenth, S. Wainwright; Sixteenth, First Precinct, David Harris; Sixteenth, Second Precinct, Samuel McKinley; Seventeenth, Alex. McClintock; Eighteenth, John McMaster; Nineteenth, Dr. P. D. Perchment; Twentieth, David Aiken; Twenty-first, First Precinct, Charles Small; Twenty-first, Second Precinct, Geo. Cook; Twenty-second, J. B. Sneathen; Twenty-third, R. H. Palmer.

ALLEGHENY, First ward, R. A. Young; Second, J. M. Hendry; Third, first precinct, Samuel Hastings; Third, second precinct, John Stevens; Fourth, first precinct, Hugh McNeil; Fourth, second precinct, James McKelvey; Union, Thos. Hartley; Hampton, Wm. W. McKee; Scott, R. F. Smith, first precinct; J. H. Robb, second precinct; Marshall, George Neely; Harrison, A. A. Mitchell; Lincoln, H. G. Edmundson; Pine, Grant S. J. King; Stowe, James Colvin; Leet, Wm. L. Jones.

ELECTION OF PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The roll having been called, Major Negley announced the Convention ready for permanent organization.

Gen. Thomas M. Howe and Mr. Wm. McKim were nominated, the former representing the Dilworth and the latter the McGinnegle interest.

The question being put, the temporary chairman decided that Gen. Howe was elected.

A division was called for, after the question had been decided.

Gen. Howe remarked that he would rather not take the chair unless a clear majority of the convention desired it.

Major Negley then withdrew his decision, and took a division, which resulted, Howe 58, McKim 56.

Major Negley—I thought I was not mistaken in my decision. Allow me to introduce your Chairman, Gen. Howe. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF GENERAL HOWE.

General Howe, on taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN: I can do no less than thank you for the honor you have conferred in calling me to preside over this respectable body, although I feel that you might have selected some one more competent to discharge the duties, as I am not accustomed to the routine of political conventions. But I shall endeavor to preside with fairness and impartiality, and do as best I may. We have met for a very important purpose, and although the amount of business to be done is not large. We are to nominate two gentlemen that the Republican party is in charge of the office of County Commissioner and the other that of County Surveyor. Both these offices are executive in their character, and require a capacity and unquestioned integrity. To the former pertains the supervisory power over our taxes and the duty of granting tavern licenses, besides other important duties and bounds of our property. The License Board, consisting of the Commissioner, Clerk of Courts, has the full and absolute control of the licensing of taverns, there being no appeal from their decision. It must be understood, then, that if these men make a mistake, however fatal it may be to the interest of society, the Court has no authority to review or reverse their action. It is important, therefore, gentlemen, that you nominate men who are honest, men who have the honesty and moral courage so to discharge their duties as that the best interests of the community may be protected, and the integrity of the laws always firmly maintained. I hope, gentlemen, that our actions this day will reflect credit upon ourselves, and redound to the best interests of the community. [Applause.] The Convention is now ready for business.

On motion, the temporary Secretaries were continued as permanent officers.

Mr. Harbaugh moved that in the nomination of candidates the Convention vote *viva voce*. The motion was adopted with but one negative vote.

CONTESTED SEATS.

On motion Messrs. Jacob Brush, R. F. Smyth, Wm. McKim, John Freehen and C. Risher were appointed a committee on contested seats.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was moved that the Convention adjourn for dinner, it adjourn to meet at one o'clock.

Capt. R. C. Gray moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates.

On the question being put, the vote stood: Yeas, 51; nays, 42.

The Chairman announced that the Convention was ready to receive names.

Mr. McKim asked how the convention was to proceed until the committee on contested seats be reported? It was but just that every delegate be qualified to vote.

The chairman remarked that the convention had resolved to go on, and if there was any hardship in any person's vote, it was for the body to rectify it.

After some discussion, the convention finally agreed to take a recess until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled promptly at one, and was called to order by the chairman.

Mr. Brush, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the only contest was in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, and that in the Second there was a tie vote. Wm. Youdan, one of the delegates from the Second ward, credentials for which had not been presented, appeared and took his seat.

The committee reported in favor of giving these at to Mr. Youdan, a McGunnegle delegate.

Mr. Smyth, one of the committee, dissented from the action of the majority of the report, taking the ground that in the case of a tie there was no election, and that neither delegate should be admitted. He thought that neither this McGunnegle Dilworth delegate did not appear.

The report of the committee was adopted.

NOMINATIONS.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Commissioner, when several delegates simultaneously announced the name of Mr. James McCutcheon.

Captain Gray nominated Joseph Dilworth, whereupon the nominations closed.

Messrs. Smith and M. B Goff were placed in nomination for the office of County Surveyor.

On motion of Captain Way, it was ordered that the names of the delegates be called in reverse order, beginning at the foot of the list.

THE BALLOT FOR COMMISSIONER.

The following is the result of the ballot for County Commissioner:

For Mr. Dilworth.

Pittsburgh—Messrs. Lattimer, Gallasth, Simpson, Hasting, Hoover, Wallace, Chamberlain, Cook and Weaver—4.

Borough—Messrs. Dempster, Harbaugh, Miller, Bell, Chese, Clark, Hampe, Phillis, McKee (P.), Humes, Maple, Murray, Huffman, Thomas (J. S.), Brush and Ihla—16.

Townships—Messrs. McJunkin, Collins, Elliott, Patterson, Richey, Reiter, Moore, Lehman, Quail, Noon, Heidepohl, Santers, Shaw, Dickson, Newmeyer, McMasters, Thomas (Wm.), Love, Sickman, Thompson, Wilson, Wade, Hall, Thomas (Jonathan), Caldwell, Campbell, Hamilton (John), McKelvy, Hartley, Smyth, Robb, Mitchell, Edmundson, Jones (Wm. L.), Stewart—34.

For Mr. McGunnegle.

Pittsburgh—Messrs. Lat

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. BLACK, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

ROBERT TOOMBS appears on the surface just to say this: "When you can tear the live thunder from its home in the burning ether, and bind it a captive at the footstool of tyranny, then, and not till then, will I accept the situation." Now, there would not be much consequence attached to the utterance of Mr. TOOMBS, but for the fact that so many accept them as their confession of faith. While now and then are to be found dissenters from DAVIS, STEPHENS, TOOMBS and company, the fact is, that after all they are the real leaders of Southern Democratic sentiment.

THE names of the candidates put in nomination for the local offices by the several conventions yesterday will be found in their proper places. While in some cases the nominations were attended with very little interest, others, notably that of Commissioner and one or two members of the Assembly, were made after a struggle. In every instance, however, we believe, the decision was promptly concurred in. The candidates as a general thing are well known to the Republican voters and the public at large, and we see no reason to fear that the ticket as a whole will not receive the party vote. The nominees for the Assembly, with the exception of Messrs. WHITE and TAYLOR, are new men. For the Senate, Messrs. GRAHAM and HUMPHREYS have been so long before the county as to be known to nearly every voter. While in some respects the ticket might be better, it is probably in character and capacity fully equal to the average, and is likely to give good satisfaction.

IN the death of Count de GASPARIN, who died a few days ago at Geneva, Switzerland, the United States loses an able and unflinching friend, and the world an eloquent advocate of civil and religious liberty. He was especially attached to this country, and during the civil war, the progress of which he watched with the profoundest interest, he was in constant correspondence with President LINCOLN, of whom he was a great admirer. He wrote a number of interesting and important works on questions of political and moral economy, but is best known in the United States by his able vindication of its cause during the war, in his "Uprising of a Great People, "The United States in 1861," and "America before Europe." These were of very great service to the country, and placed it under national obligations to him. Living, he was a conspicuous champion of the rights and hopes of humanity, and dying he has left no line which any one could wish to blot.

WE notice that a large number of Southern journals are beginning to take wider views of agriculture than those which have hitherto obtained in the cotton growing States. Carefully prepared estimates show that in the eight States principally devoted to the cultivation of that staple, the falling off of cotton acreage amounts to 932,000 acres, or twelve per cent., as compared with the area under cultivation last year, while the use of fertilizers is said to have decreased from sixty to eighty per cent. This retrenchment is in consequence of the fact that, notwithstanding the immense crop of last year, it hardly paid the cost of producing it. The impression seems to be gaining ground that moderate crops of cotton, with large yields of corn and other staples, is the proper policy to be adopted. It is argued that a couple of million of bales of cotton will bring as much money to the South as four millions, since the principle of supply and demand regulates the price, while the staple is an indispensable element of modern civilization. There is some force in this argument. Hitherto large cotton crops have been raised, corn and grain crops have been neglected, while year after year the planters grew more impoverished in their unremitting labor of raising one crop with which to purchase another. The system of small plantations and diversified industry is the true policy for the South to pursue, if it wishes permanently to prosper and become rich.

HONOR to whom honor is due. We have criticised with some severity such portions of the platform recently laid down by the Democracy of Ohio, as were in conflict with the facts of history and the deductions of logic, but there is one plank in it which receives our hearty and unqualified approval and support. We allude to the eleventh resolution, which declares in favor of strict economy, "and the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people." Whilst not so stated in words, there can be no reasonable doubt that this resolution is aimed directly at Tammany, with whose characteristics the description tallies to the minutest particulars. We therefore take it for granted that in the estimation of the Democracy of Ohio HOFFMAN is not the man for the times. TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and company had also better take notice of this indictment, and mend their ways accordingly: because, when a grand jury composed of members of their own party, and not having direct jurisdiction in the premises, are compelled out of a sense of self-respect to present them to the country as incorrigible criminals, the matter assumes a very serious complexion indeed, and indicates how grievous and manifold have been their offenses. We like to read such clear and ringing utterances of reprobation against evil doers, no matter from what source they come, and, therefore, we take pleasure in commending this resolution, which has a good tone, and would have a still better one if it did not look so much like Satan rebuking sin.

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will cling to it still." A few months ago it seemed as if the nineteenth century had really dawned upon Virginia, and that into whatever errors of doctrine and practice it had fallen in the past, it purposed for the future to put itself *en rapport* with the ideas of modern times, instead of continuing to hug its dreamy delusions, and trying to play the role of mother of States. At that time we noted in commendatory phrase the brave and liberal utterances of the Richmond *Enquirer*, with reference to the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist in opening up the highways and resources of the Old Commonwealth, showing, by way of answer to the objections urged against granting charters to foreign corporations, that the charters previously granted to similar enterprises were only to Southern *names*, nearly all the capital having been furnished by Northern men. It looked as if the *Enquirer* had caught the splendid contagion of conquering energy which has achieved the marvels of the age, and that we were to find in it a friend and ally of all causes and movements which have for their objects the development of the earth, and of that manhood which controls it, and the plucking up by the roots of the bitter prejudices which have hindered progress in the past. But this was too good to last. We have for some time noticed in its columns a growing yearning after the fleshpots of that Egyptian captivity out of which we hoped it had emerged forever, and lately it has quite turned back from the brave march on which it set out so vigorously and promisingly a short time ago. A week or two since an election was held in Virginia, at which, it appears, the votes of a number of negroes were refused by the Democratic Commissioners of Election, upon the alleged grounds that they had not been previously registered. For this refusal the Commissioners have now been arrested under the enforcement act of Congress, upon the affidavits of the negroes that they were improperly refused registration, and that their ballots were rejected at the polls. This is the occasion of the *Enquirer's* vexation and grief. It moodily complains that the hand of the Government "intervenes in every matter of local administration," and that, what with civil rights bills, enforcement laws and Ku-Klux acts, no margin of authority is left to the States in the matter of its "Cursed be Canaan" proclivities and indulgences. We are very sorry that the *Enquirer* is in so pitiful a plight, and that the circumstances of the case are so disheartening, but we really do not see how they are to be improved upon, except by conforming the laws of the State to the supreme law, and bringing the action of its officers into correspondence with the demands of justice and fair play. It is doubtless very disagreeable for a sovereign State to be watched at every turn, and so, for that matter, it must be to a housebreaker. But suppose that Virginia, instead of railing against the espionage of the federal government, try the plan of conducting herself agreeably to good morals and manners, and thus render all surveillance unnecessary. It will be found much the safest and cheapest way of getting rid of the annoyance and persecution of which it complains, and besides, its moral effect will be so much better.

THE CHENEY CASE.

An affair that produces so great and intense a sensation as the CHENEY case the people will talk about. Even outsiders, persons unconnected with either the Episcopal or any other Christian sect, can not well help discussing the merits of the controversy and its prominent contestants. The secular newspaper also, having for its province *quicquid agunt homines*, may with difficulty refrain from making its appeal to public opinion in behalf of one or the other of the parties at war, even if it hesitates to attempt an elucidation of the deeper mysteries involved in the subject. The CHENEY case is, however, a strictly denominational or sectarian controversy, regarding which a sentiment of propriety and fairness obviously seems to impose a certain reserve upon all those whose ecclesiastical or non-ecclesiastical relations exempt them from immediate concern in its decision, or in its practical consequences. While the affair was a case before the civil court of Illinois for adjudication, it was a matter of direct interest to all who appreciated the value and significance of our grand system of voluntaryism. If a civil Judge could interpose to arrest the action of an ecclesiastical court in the manner sanctioned by Judge JAMISON, church discipline ceased to be possible, or rather the separation of church and state ceased to be a feature of American institutions. When the decision alluded to had been reversed by the Supreme Court, the CHENEY case was relegated within the limits of the church to which it belonged, and any concern taken in its progress by non-Episcopalians, ceased to rest upon any more solid or substantial grounds than those of mere human sympathy with fellow mortals tossed by the violence of a storm.

Some people apparently need to be informed that rebellion is not meritorious in itself. The man who resists ecclesiastical as well as civil authority does so at his own peril. If he assumes the attitude of revolt against a constituted ruler for sufficient reasons, he is entitled to admiration and applause on the very ground of the immense weight of opinion and power which he undertakes to confront and the consequent peril which he incurs. But the validity of the reasons upon which he acts is the important element in the estimate of which he becomes worthy. In order to form a just judgment concerning Mr. CHENEY'S position several considerations must be weighed which are quite imponderable by any scales possessed by a good many of those who applaud as well as those who blame him. Perhaps quite as much may be said regarding the position of Bishop WHITEHOUSE. In the persons of these two clergymen two old theological schools have come into collision and conflict. On the one hand, Bishop WHITEHOUSE, relying upon the Holy Scriptures as interpreted by illustrious divines in almost every century since the time of Christ, believes in the church as a divine organization invested with powers of a supernatural character. He believes that its ministers are a holy priesthood clothed with transcendent functions, and that its sacraments possess an efficacious virtue not the less wonderful or potential because unattended by visible manifestations. As a bishop he believes himself one of the successors of the apostles, and the administrator of an authority that may not be gainsaid or resisted without sin. In the words of the Prayer Book and the rubrics he believes that the very mind of the church and its Divine Head is expressed, and that no priest is at liberty to either disbelieve or neglect to use those words in fulfilling the ministry of his office. Mr. CHENEY, or at least his school, on the other hand, also relying upon the Holy Script ures, as intreperted by famous divines, rejects sacerdotalism and sacramentalism, reduces the eucharist to a mere commemorative rite, and supersedes baptismal regeneration by the theory of conversion. He "vilipends apostolical succession and every claim not derived from the immediate operations of the Spirit." In his estimation church authority carries little or no weight as opposed to the letter of the Bible. Quite likely he approved of his friend Mr. TYNG on last Sunday evening when that zealous clergyman spoke of the church as capable of performing the part of Anti-Christ. By the way, a scoffer might with some show of reason think that an institution susceptible of such sudden perversion, capable of taking up a *role* so antagonistic to its own cannot be much depended upon.

Though baptismal regeneration is apparently the only matter of difficulty between the bishop and the rector, and the point touching which the latter has become amenable to discipline, yet the controversy is broader. The whole subject of ecclesiastical order and discipline, of church or no church, doubtless seems to the bishop to be involved, while to Mr. CHENEY the validity and all sufficiency of the Scriptures and the interest of freedom of conscience appear to be imperilled and to need his championship. From the promptitude with which Mr. TYNG has hastened to render Mr. CHENEY his sympathy and support, it would seem that he regards the Chicago case as of the same general character as the New York case in which he was himself involved some years ago. In each instance individual will and judgment are arrayed against the authority and standards of the Church. Sympathizing fully with neither party in either controversy, the outsider cannot but wonder that men gifted with such extreme tenderness of conscience, as Messrs. CHENEY and TYNG are willing to remain connected with a Church in which they are exposed to so many hardships and restrictions. Remaining in the Church, it would appear their duty to take advantage of the liberality which notoriously characterizes its administration, to practice that reserve and those harmless subterfuges by which it is possible to avoid offending authority, on the one hand, and to retain conscience inviolate on the other.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* criticises HORACE GREELEY for saying that Texas is a desirable State to live in, and that life and property are safe there; quoting from a report of General HOWARD made three years ago, in relation to the numerous outrages and violations of law there committed. The *Gazette* thinks that the "Presidential worm has taken hold of Mr. GREELEY, and that a desire for popularity and a weakness to flattery have blinded his eyes and twisted his judgment." With the question of Mr. GREELEY'S aspirations for the Presidency, or whether his ambition has lent a roseate color to his Texas views, we have nothing to do, but we are inclined to the belief that in the matter under reference he is more nearly right than our contemporary. It is true that at the date mentioned the State of Texas was overrun by a set of murderous desperadoes, but it is also true that for more than a year past she has been actively engaged in bringing them to justice. Between the months of last July and December, nearly a thousand of these criminals were arrested and committed for trial, and the consamendable work has been prosecuted in an equally vigorous and satisfactory manner ever since. The consequence is that the State is now pervaded with a very general feeling of security, and that capital, enterprise and labor are flowing into it from all quarters. The prosperity of the State is proof of its peacefulness, and we cannot see how any possible good can arise from perpetually recurring to the dead, irreparable past. The question is not how many law-breakers had Texas in 1868, but how many law-abiders has she now? As fast as the people of the South outgrow their narrow bigotries and selfish passions, let us try to forget the mischiefs and miseries which came of them. Let us have peace.

READERS will pardon us for once more referring to the case of General SHERIDAN and the Germans, or rather of General SHERIDAN and the newspapers. The General is only one of many public men who have lately suffered either in reputation or in peace of mind, or in both, through unlicensed attempts to publish remarks made by them in the intercourse of private life. As the opportunity is presented, it is worth while, in one instance at least, to establish the reality of the offense alleged. In a recent number of the Illinois *Staatszeitung*, a reporter gives a full account of a conversation which he lately held with General SHERIDAN at his headquarters in Chicago, and which he reported with the General's express sanction. Asked whether he had heard how much had been said and written among the Germans concerning his reported remarks about King WILLIAM, the princes, &c., SHERIDAN answered that he had heard of these things, but had not contradicted them, because he could not notice everything published to his injury in the newspapers, and besides, he thought that these statements were so manifestly false that nobody would believe them. In Europe he was received, he remarked, with such kindness on all sides, that, for this reason alone, if for no other, he would not have used the language ascribed to him. But in fact the statements in question did not express his views regarding either the operations of the war or the commanders of the armies. Instead of being always in the rear, the Crown Prince was always where he ought to be in battle, when necessary, before the front. "I have seen him even amidst a shower of balls." As for Prince CARL whom he was represented as calling a charlatan, he had never even seen him, and had formed no judgement of his merits. King WILLIAM is a fine old gentleman and a good general, possessing personal courage and bravery in an extraordinary measure. "At Gravelotte I saw him in the thickest of the fire." So far from being a fool under BISMARCK'S ferule, he has a decided and firm will of his own which he maintains in spite of the Chancellor. BISMARCK is by far the greatest man in Europe, and is besides a first rate soldier. With reference to the statement of remarks which he should have made to Secretary BOUTWELL, SHERIDAN denies that he ever talked with the Secretary on these subjects, though he does not believe that Mr. BOUTWELL is responsible for the falsehood circulated in his name. "As already said, propriety, if nothing else, would have prevented me from saying anything of the kind, after the very friendly reception I met with at the German headquarters."

Some may think we attach too much importance and give too much space to the subject. But to say nothing of justice to SHERIDAN, it *is* a matter of real importance to show that a gentleman occupying so high a position, is not so deficient in either sense or delicacy as many newspapers have thoughtlessly or recklessly represented the General to be. Example teaches.

A FEW months ago we pointed out certain reprehensible English practices, some of them winked at, and others actually indulged in, which, to our mind, were quite incompatible with the eloquent poetical outburst of her townsFEE, that "slaves cannot breathe in England." Among the citations which we gave in proof to the contrary, was, that slavery flourished by British permission in the colony of Queensland, the institution being kept up by the kidnapping of the neighboring islanders. This looked like slavery of a pretty bad kind, and did not at all comport with the claims of England as the freest and most unselfish country on the face of the earth. It now seems that, notwithstanding the authority which that country assumes to exercise over it, the slave trade on the East coast of Africa is in a very flourishing condition, rendered so by the connivance and complicity of the British Government. It appears that, in a treaty with the Sultan, England bound herself not to interfere with domestic slavery, thus leaving the matter substantially in the hands of SYED MAJID, whose sovereignty extends over several hundred miles of coast, and protects slavers so that they can be sure of running four out of every five cargoes. Upon the sale of these slaves a royalty of two dollars a head is paid to the Sultan, which contributes a considerable sum to his exchequer. It is stated that the atrocities committed in the capture and coastward march of these victims exceed the horrors of the middle passage, and that from two to three hundred thousand slaves are thus annually slaughtered. It is further stated that large tracts of country, once well peopled, have been completely depopulated by the horrible traffic. SYED MAJID being the creature of England's power, the remedy for the wrong rests with her, and therefore the responsibility for its continuance. It is a good thing for a country to be anti-slavery in principle—when its practice accords with its professions. But—

PERSONAL.

Professors C. F. Hartt, Morris and Putnam, with a number of students from Cornell University, are at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on a geological expedition. They have been visiting the various mines in that vicinity, and have accumulated some very fine specimens. They will remain there for some time, collecting and investigating the character of the mines, in order to enrich the museum of the University and to give instruction to the class in geology.

Victor Emanuel, though King of a very poor country, financially speaking, is represented to be one of the richest crown-wearers in Europe. He is said to have a fortune of at least 100,000,000 of lire ($20,000,000.) Among other things, he is the owner of some twenty splendid palaces, and nearly seven hundred blooded horses.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, while upon their bridal tour upon the Continent, traveled under the name of Lord and Lady Sundridge, and as such were sojourning at the Lake of Como.

Secretary Seward, old and infirm as he is, is now making the grandest trip that it is possible to make, and reflecting credit upon his country wherever he goes. He has been to Alaska, Mexico, and Japan. He has visited Mexico. He was among the first passengers by the overland route to California. Lately he was in China. Then he was in Japan. Recently he stopped over in Bombay, India, where he has been honored with a reception by the Governor General and a grand dinner by the Byculla club.

Among the Princesses of Europe the Empress of Russia and the Princess Frederick Charles are the best painters, the Princess of Wales the best performer on the piano, the Queen of Holland the best poet and author, the Empress of Germany the best conversationalist, the Empress of Austria the best looking lady, and the Queen of Denmark the best housewife.

An effort has been made to dispose of, for the benefit of Mrs. Audubon, who is greatly in need, the magnificent plates of the great naturalist's work, and the hope was entertained that they would be secured by some public institution. It is stated that Hon. W. Dodge, learning of the need of the worthy widow, came forward and bought the plates with the intention of holding them until some of the great libraries or cities of the country should be ready to purchase them.

THE proposition to build a monument to the inventor of anæsthetic preparations recalls a painful episode. A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writing from New York city, says that about twenty years ago he met in that city Dr. Wells, of Hartford, who was there on business in connection with his recent discovery of chloroform, which was then attracting great notice. After finishing the duties of the day he walked out in the evening to see New York by gas light, and indulged too freely in strong drink. By midnight he was arrested for disorderly conduct and locked up in the tombs. He recovered his senses before daylight and found himself the inmate of a cell. The reaction was so great that he at once determined to commit suicide. He opened an artery in one of his legs and then, having a vial of chloroform in his pocket, he took enough to stupefy his frame. In a few hours he was found still and cold and weltering in his blood. Such was the end of one of the greatest benefactors of his race. The remains were buried in Hartford, where it is now proposed to honor his memenory with a monument.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says that within the past four months it has reported "the deaths of eight little children who were carried to untimely graves, after terrible suffering, from the use of concentrated lye." We are very sorry for this mortality, and we hope that the parents of other children will take all possible precautions to prevent their offspring from having access to the Louisville newspapers. Was it the *Ledger*, or the *Courier-Journal*, which killed the innocent darlings?

The manufacture of spool cotton was commenced in the United States in 1824, at Willimantic, Conn. In 1863 the Hadley Company began in the Holyoke valley, and in less than eighteen months forced a revolution in the character of the cotton sold, by the superiority of the article they produced. Up to 1865 the finest grades of English six-cord spool were to No. 36. The perfection of the American article compelled makers to run their six-cord cottons up to No. 100. And now America ranks the world in a nine-cord cotton in the high numbers.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* accounts in this wise for something about which not long since our people had their curiosity considerably excited: "A double baby is offered for exhibition hereabouts. It is said to be a couple of unfortunate infants strapped together by a cruel processs, the cruelty being concealed by an ingenious arrangement of bandages and garments.

THE TICKET.

A Few Words About the Nominees.

The Republican ticket for Allegheny county is now before the public, and each voter can judge of its merits for himself. Before speaking of the candidates (as the custom of saying something in regard to them has come down from immemorial time), we desire to express our satisfation with the manner in which the nominations were made—the plan of holding separate conventions for the principal offices to be filled. So long as the delegate system exists, this plan should be followed, as it gives the voters a fairer chance to represent their wishes, and removes from the delegates, in a large degree, both the power and the temptation to trade and barter. The good results of this change were fully exemplified in the Convention called to nominate a Commissioner, where, notwithstanding the closeness of the contest, there was a square, honest vote, as each delegate was untrammelled by any other interest, and carried out the wishes of his constituents. As to the nominees:

Of the candidates for State Senate, Messrs. Graham and Humphreys, we need say but little, so well are these gentlemen known to our people, each having served a number of years in Harrisburg, and each enjoying a State reputation of no mean limit.

Of the Assembly ticket, Hon. David N. White and James Taylor have been members for several terms. John Gilliilan and Alexander Miller served in the same capacity some years ago, while Messrs. Edwards, Ballantine and Sample are new men. The first four may justly be classed as tried men. Of Mr. Edwards we must say that, as a prominent member of our City Councils for several years past, he has become thoroughly familiar with the wants and interests of the city, and has the intelligence, judgment and probity necessary to make a good legislator. He possesses positive qualities, cannot be swayed from what he conceives to be the right course, and has the courage to say and vote so. Mr. Ballantine graduated some ten years since, at Jefferson College, entered the army as a captain, and was promoted to colonel. His military records is without a stain. He is engagod at present in oil refining, in Temperanceville. Mr. Sample is a young man of good ability, but has not yet filled any public position. He served in a subordinate capacity, at Harrisburg, for some time, and is familiar with the frontine of business there. On the whole, the Legislative ticket is one which commends itself to the Republicans of the county, as it was formed without going through the "mondin" usually employed on such occasions. It is noticeable that Allegheny city is not represented on the Assembly ticket, which result was brought about by her delegates asking too much. In the effort to carry two candidates, both were defeated. But one candidate from the city developed strength enough in the country districts to carry him through with the Allegheny vote, which was, unfortunately for them, given to the weaker man.

Colonel Bayne, the candidate for District Attorney, is a criminal lawyer of good ability, a fair speaker, and will fill the office creditably. He has done a great deal of "stumping" for the party, and aside from his military record had strong claims for the position. His assistant, Mr. Flack, has been complimented with a renomination; and the indorsement is deserved, since he is really an efficient officer.

For County Commissioner, Joseph Dilworth, Esq., received the nomination after a very close contest. It is due to him to say, however, that he did not employ the usual machinery which politicians deem necessary to success. The work was not done by himself, but by his friends, and is a significant expression of public sentiment, in view of his connection with the recent revolution wrought in the Commissioners' office. It is also due to Mr. Dilworth to state that he does not seek the office for the emoluments, but solely with a desire to have the license laws enforced, and the corruption in connection therewith abolished.

Mr. Warner, the nominee for County Controller, is a gentleman of ability and integrity. He his only to follow in the footsteps of his worthy predecessor, Mr. Lambert, and, like him, the people will continue him in office until he refuses to serve them longer.

Captain Kilgore, for Treasurer, Mr. Clugston for Surveyor, and Mr. Murray for Poor Director, will each be warmly indorsed by the people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Portland, Maine, paper tells how an "expert" identified a forged signature. The witness testified that his name as appearing to one of a number of notes was a forgery, while the ablest experts declared that they could see no difference in the signatures. The witness persisted that the one he designated was a forgery. Careful tests were applied, the notes were shuffled and dealt to him, but he instantly picked out the fraudulent paper. The notes were then overlaid in such manner as to show only the attested names, and without a moment's hesitation he drew out the same paper. Every test which the ingenuity of the lawyers could devise was applied, with the same result, and the case went to the jury. After the case was closed one of the counsels gave the papers a careful examination, when it was found that the disowned signature had been punctured with a pin between the letters, but the mark was so exceedingly small that it had escaped a score of prying eyes; yet to the witness' experienced vision it was "plain as a pike staff."

It is well known that the icebergs cool the water around them to a very considerable distance. An American gentleman named Dion has made this fact the foundation of an invention to protect vessels against collision with icebergs. He proposes to place on the bottom of steamers or other vessels an apparatus so arranged as to sound an alarm on the instant a ship's keel enters a stratum of cold water.

The Gaines case is again on trial in New Orleans. A proceeding was a long time since commenced in the District Court of that city to annul the judgment rendered by that tribunal probating a lost will in favor of Mrs. Gaines and recognizing her heirship to the Clark property, in the possession of the city. It was upon this will that the judgments of the United States Court in favor of Mrs. Gaines are based, and the suit to set aside these judgments necessarily involves a great deal of technical disquisition. A New Orleans paper says the indefatigable lady who for over forty years has prosecuted her claims to the property of Daniel Clark is still on hand, battling for her rights with undiminished vigor and pertinacity. She and her suit have survived several generations of lawyers and judges.

A New York letter says: It looks as if the stampede to the watering places was beginning earlier this season than usual. An immense number of three-story travelling trunks went up on the Sound river boats this morning, and the express trains on the Hudson and Central, later in the day, were similarly freighted. The Eastern boats this evening have four or five hundred bound for Newport. The rush to Long Branch and other near-by resorts will follow next, if it is not already begun.

In view of the immense amount of mischief which Jeff. Davis is working in the Democratic camp by his injudicious harrangues, and also in view of the fact that the Democratic press of the North, while intensely chagrined at his indiscretion, is yet afraid to speak out strongly in direct words of denunciation, lest it should appear to be unmindful of his past services, we respectfully place the following pithy stanza at their service, for use when their hearts are full, as a medium whereby they may relieve their pent-up feelings, and still avoid original censure of their great "impracticable" leader. The verse is of negro origin, and dates from an early day in the war of the rebellion:

"If de debble do not catch
Jeff Davis, dat Confederate wretch,
And roast and frigasee dat rebbile,
What's de use ob any debbile?"

It it should be objected to on account of its authorship, let it be remembered that Esop was also a slave, and that some of the best things in literature have sprung up out of lowliest sources. The special value of these lines consist, however, in their touching sincerity and their subject's unquestionable desert. We should like to see them set to music and sung as a Democratic campaign song. It would doubtless create a furore.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine cathartic and sanitive properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; and spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous, astringent like strychnine or quinia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The Copartnership heretofore existing between WM. M. SCHNEIDER & DAVIS, Jr., under the firm name of SCHNEIDER & DAVIS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The bills of the late firm will be collected by M. SCHNEIDER, and all claims will be settled by the same.
MATHIAS M. SCHNEIDER,
DAVID DAVIS, JR.
South Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The Copartnership heretofore existing between DAVID DAVIS, JR. and DAVID DAVIS, SR., under the firm name of DAVID DAVIS, JR. & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The bills of the late firm will be collected by DAVID DAVIS, JR., and all claims will be settled by the same.
DAVID DAVIS, JR.
MATHIAS M. SCHNEIDER.
Allegheny City, June 1, 1871.

GAS FITTING.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & REO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened as PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY
The Duquesne Cook Stove
IS THE BEST.
It Never Fails to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very ECONOMICAL in Fuel.
It has a LARGER OVEN than any other Store.
It is VERY HEAVY and will last a lifetime.
It COSTS LESS FOR REPAIRS than any other Store.
It has a patent BAKED ASH PAN and is entirely antidust.
It PLEASES every person who has it in use.
Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by
D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GOODS,
COMPRISING
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.
White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
Moorhouse and Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

MANUFACTURERS.
WESTERN TOOL WORKS.
THOS. L. PHILIPS, DAVID PHILIPS, | JNO. BIGGERSTAFF, JAMES DIGBY.
Philips, Bro. & Co
MANUFACTURERS OF
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
Steam and Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves of all sizes, Bored Out without removing them from their present positions.
AGENTS FOR L. B. FLANDERS'
PATENT SPRING PACKING,
FOR CYLINDERS.
Office and Works: Corner First avenue and Ferry st.
PHILIPS, BRO. & CO.,
Steamboat and General Blacksmithing, Steam Hammer Forging.
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Office: Corner First avenue and Ferry street. MWF
PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.
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ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON PIPE FITTERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
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OF ALL SIZES.
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102 SECOND AVENUE.

Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by
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MERCHANDISE BROKER,
Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.
J. B. & J. M. Cornell
139, 141 AND 143 CENTER ST., N. Y.
Iron Work for Buildings,
SENT TO AND PUT UP IN ANY PART OF UNITED STATES,
AT EXREMELY LOW RATES.
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G. WM. SOINE,
IMPORTER OF
FOREIGN WINES,
"STILL AND SPARKLING,"
Corner of Baltimore and Light Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.

DRY GOODS.
Black Grenadine,
BLACK HERNANI,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
AT
The People's Store,
In addition to a full and varied stock of
Silks, Shawls, Dress Material
AND
General Dry Goods
We are daily receiving the latest styles in
Sun Shades,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs,
Gloves,
Corsets,
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Sewed Goods,
Scarfs,
Dress Furnishing and Notions
Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual
LOW PRICES
Inspection and Comparison Invited.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
PROPRIETORS.
ONE PRICE.

JEWELRY.
FINE WATCHES,
Jewelry and Silverware,
AT
ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,
114 FEDERAL STREET,
CORNER OF PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY CITY.
THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.
BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
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AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
These Are the Leading Prices
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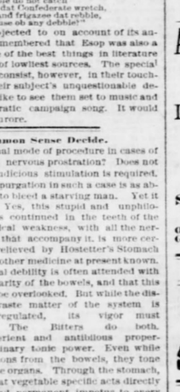
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NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
M. L. EHRGOTT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL GRADES OF
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
General Agency for the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company.
AT NO. 44 SIXTH ST., LATE ST. CLAIR.
The most liberal inducements offered to the Country Trade. MWS

NOTICE
TO
Taxpayers of East Birmingham.
You are hereby notified, that, in accordance with the act of Assembly

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1 ASt, 1871, are for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1871.

The demand for money to-day seemed brisker, but the banks as well as discounting places generally have ample means to meet any increased demand that may come from good borrowers.

—Local stocks are quiet but firm, and whenever any of our sound dividend class are offered, ready takers are quick to buy them.

—The National Bank was sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 105 Smithfield street, for $124.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅝	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅝	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114⅜
10-40s	109½	110
Gold	112¾	112⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅝
United States 10-40s	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	92½
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	112⅝

—The stock street markets suddenly changed to the bull side to-day, and higher prices in some of the favorites were established than has existed during the present year. The New York *Herald* says that Lake Shore and Rock Island are strong on the purchases of those sharing the confidence of the respective Boards of management, while the remainder of the list is dull and in the main heavy. Large scrip dividends are looked for at an early day on Lake Shore and Rock Island, and in regard to the future of the general market the question whether these two stocks will carry the remainder of the list up, or whether the remainder of the list will drag these two stocks down. The short interest has been increased within the last two weeks considerably, and several wealthy operators and houses who are able to pay their losses, are known to be heavily "short."

—The *Tribune*'s Washington special says: The report that the Attorney General will decline to recommend an appeal or compromise in the case of the New York Central scrip dividend tax is incorrect. The case has not been submitted to the Attorney General, but to the Solicitor of the Treasury Department, he will not act on it until his return from California. The New York Central Railroad Company have secured the services of Chief Justice Waite to argue the appeal, and he has applied to Commissioner Pleasanton for certain papers filed with him by the counsel of the road. Mr. Pleasanton has refused to give these up, on the ground that upon them he based his decision that public safety requires him to retain possession of them. If ordered by the court to produce them he will allow them to be used in evidence, without, however, constructively going out of his possession. The plea of the Railroad Company is that they never had the money on which the tax is levied, and that there is no longer any New York Central Railroad, that corporation having been consolidated with the Hudson river, it is not considered by good lawyers to be valid, especially as the resolution declaring the dividend admitted that it was made from surplus earnings, and no consolidation can deprive the Government of its claims. The Collector has been ordered to collect the tax immediately, and if there is any delay in paying it, Commissioner Pleasanton will seize the property of the company and sell it according to law.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 6, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
U. S. 6s, 1881	93	93	93	93½	93½	93½
Do. 5s-20s	93	93	92½	92½	92½	93
Erie	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜	117	117	117⅛
Reading						
Harlem						
Mich. Central						
Lake Shore	115⅜	115⅜	115⅛	115⅞	116	115⅞
Illinois Central	118	118	118	118	118	118
Cleve. & Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91
C. & N. W.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Do. pref.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Rock Island	124	124	124	124	124	124
St. Paul	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
Do. pref.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Fort Wayne			92			
Ohio & Miss.			99½		99½	
Chic. & Alton	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
Do. pref.			119½		119½	
P. F. W. & C.			92			
R. I. & P.			102			
N. J. Central			111		111	
Canton	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
W. U. Tel.	59	59	59	59	59	59
Quicksilver	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.	95	95	95	95	95	
Wells F. Ex.	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	
American Ex.	58	58	58	58	58	
U. S. Ex.	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	59
Catawissa preferred	48
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	69
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127
Schuylkill Navigation	18⅝
Reading	50¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or on unincorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY June 7, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather continues excessively warm, which has a deleterious effect upon trade generally. The inconvenience of heat, fear of sunstrokes and the general lassitude produced by the summer solstace will have its effect upon the best of men. Hence they prefer to repose securely in shady nooks to perambulating scorching streets in search of bargains. But all are not of this class. Notwithstanding the heat of the day purchasers were upon the streets, and dealers report a heavy trade. With regard to prices all we have to say that they are uniform and differ little from those of the past week. All leading staple articles are unchanged, whilst ephemeral products change with the hour and the day. The market is abundantly supplied with all sorts and varieties of fruits and vegetables from near and abroad. Of these we shall be well situated, and those who can afford it can enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash common 4¼@4½c; refined 4½@4¾c; pot-ash 7@8c; pearls 8@9c.

APPLES—Few old apples on the market and the new crop has not put in an appearance, but will be here ere long. Sales old mules at $2 25 @ bush.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales from store at 65@75c @ gallon.

BRAN—Small white nasty at 2 00 per bush. Supply light.

BUTTER—The supply has fallen off, though the market is still dull. We continue to quote: Prime to choice at 19@19c per lb; fair to good 12@16c.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6c @ lb, as per quality.

BRIMSTONE—Brimstone has advanced, and we quote sales at 3½@3¾c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: ¼-lb tins, 6 @ doz, $2 75; ½-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; stearine 19½c @ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $6 00 @ 6 50, and Philadelphi $5 90.

EGGS AND PROVISIONS—The only changes we have to note in this branch of trade is the decline in mess pork, which now sells at $17@18 @ bbl. Other articles remain unchanged. The market, though not an active one, is firm. We quote as follows: Shoulders, prime, 7½@7¾c; sugar-cured canvassed 10½c Sides, Ribbed, 10c; Clear do. 11c; Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon—12c Plain, and 14c Canvassed; Dried Beef 13½@19c. Mess Pork 17@18c @ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11c; in buckets 12c @ lb.

CORN MEAL—There is a better inquiry, and sales are made at $2 25 @ bbl; @ bushel 90c.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 75 @ bbl. Beesom's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; calcined plaster, $4 50. Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 @ ton.

CHEESE—Receipts 615 boxes. Prices are less firm, though not quotably lower. New Ohio Goshen 13¾@14c; Ohio Factory 12@13c; Western Reserve 11@12c. Little old cheese in the market.

CARBON OIL—Sales in a regular way at 22@23c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Demand light and the inquiry mainly for small lots; we continue to quote shoulders at 6@6½c; ribbed sides, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 10@11c.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce. The nominal rates are as follows: Peaches—quarters 10@11c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c @ lb. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c @ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS—We quote live geese, first hands, No. 1, at 75@76c @ lb; primings, 50@55c @ lb.

EGGS—There is an increased supply and prices are lower. We quote good fresh at 18@18½c.

CANNED ARTICLES—The current rates were: Peaches—2 lb cans $2 00@2 50 @ doz; 3 lb cans $3 00 @3 50. Tomatoes—3 lb cans $2 50@2 75. Winslow's Corn—$2 50@2 75 @ doz.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last amount to 1,665 barrels. Prices are firm, but the anticipated advance has not yet taken place. We quote as follows: Mills—Amber in barrels $7 45; in sacks $7 25; Fultonian in barrels $7 25; in sacks $7 05. The leading operators report sales of amber and western brands: Choice spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; choice white wheat, $7 50; choice Minnesota, $7 50; sales of Market Road 25 lbs to 200 lbs barrel; Rye flour is in fair demand with sales at $6@6 25 @ barrel.

FISH—We give the following as the current rates for the various brands enumerated:

No. 1 white fish, ½ bbl	$ 7 75 @ 8 25
No. 2 do do	7 00 @ 7 50
Lake herring, ½ bbl No. 1	
Dutch herring ⅛ keg, new	1 25 @ 1 37½
Sealed herring, new, ⅛ box	45 @ 50
No. 1 dried herring, new, ⅛ bx	35 @ 40
George's Cod	7 25 @ 7 50
Bank Cod	6 50 @ 6 75
Mackerel No. 1, Bay, ½ bbls	13 00 @13 50
Mackerel No. 2, ½ bbls	5 75 @6 00
Mackerel No. 3, ½ bbls	5 00 @5 25
Mackerel, family, new	4 50 @6 50
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2 00 @2 50
Mackerel No. 1, medium kits	1 80 @2 00
Mackerel No. 2, kits	1 50 @1 60
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ bbls	15 00 @16 00
Mackerel, do kits	3 37½@4 50
Mackerel, family kits	1 30 @1 40
California salmon, pkld, ½ bbl	20 00
California salmon, pkld, ½ bbl	10 00

GRAIN—Receipts since our last foot up as follows: Corn, 1,645 sacks; wheat 997 sacks; barley, 156 sacks; rye, 232 sacks; oats, 2,044 sacks. We give the ruling rates as the ruling of the market. Wheat—red winter $1 45@1 46; fair to prime choice white $1 52@1 56 per bushel. Oats—Prices have advanced, and we are reported sales from first hands at 64c; store prices 65@66c per bushel. Corn—The demand has fallen off, the supply being fully up with the demand. We continue to quote mixed ear and shelled at 68@70c; prime yellow 71@72c. Rye—Is quite stationary; we can report sales of 2 car loads at $1 03@1 05, being the exchange figures. Barley—spring 80@85c; fall 90@95c per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market is firmer, with an advancing tendency, particularly for sugars. We quote as follows:

Syrups—31 and K at 72c; white mess 68c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13½; B coffee, 13¼c; extra C 12¾; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10½c; fair 10c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c. *New Orleans Molasses*—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 18¼@17c; fair 15¾@15½c; ordinary grades and inferior 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 18c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Wagon $18 00@19 00; wharf, $17 00@18 00 per ton.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Market dull; sales made in a small way at $5 50 @ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7½@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@70c @ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@88c @ gallon.

LARD—Sales of Leaf and white, at 9½@9¾c @ lb; Eastern 9¼@9½c @ lb.

HERB—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c @ lb.

MILL FEED—Regular sales at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 65@1 85 @ cwt for middlings. Oat meal, $2 50.

POTATOES—Now at $2@3 00 per bbl; old prime peachblows, from Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@88c @ gallon. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c @ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; spring chickens command 70@75c @ pair by the coop; 50@55c retail.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c @ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9@9½c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb 2 50; 1 lb $5 00 @ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c @ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c @ lb.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 62½ @ bbl.

WHISKY—In sympathy with the advance in the west, highwines have advanced 2c @ gallon. We quote as follows: **Highwines**—Common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 @ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@5 @ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY June 7, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was from with a good inquiry. A number of round lots were reported as changing hands, the particulars of which we were notable to ascertain. The advantages of the market was on the side of holders, who will no doubt make good use of the same.

CRUDE.

The following are the current quotations: It may be proper to state that the tendency is upward. June, 13¾c, lines; June to December, 13¼c asked; B. O., first six months, 13½c asked; S. O. all year, 12½@12¾c; B. O., all year, 14c asked.

SALES:

1,000 bbls Brady's Bend oil.....$5 25
4 cars Parker's Landing oil.....1 17½
Later sales were reported at Parker's Landing and Foster's at $5 25 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was a fair one with a good deal of inquiry. The following are the asking figures: June, 25½c; July 26c; July and ugust 26¼c; July, August and September 26¾c; August and September, 6¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—The *Herald* says: There was more activity in the market to-day than for some days past. There were many in the market in person and of and found very little was to be had, except at advanced rates. We quote the following:

SALES:

500 bbls upper rood, spot	$4 90
1,000 bbls upper rood, spot	4 92½
500 bbls upper rood, spot	4 95
1,000 bbls regular	5 00
1,000 bbls S. O. June	5 00
1,000 bbls S. O.	5 00
250 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 05
500 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 09
750 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 10
2,000 bbls lower road, 45 gravity	5 25
1,000 bbls lower road, 45 gravity, regardless	5 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 30
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 25
NEW YORK, June 6.—Closing market of the 5th. Crude in bulk quiet and prices nominal at 15c; sales 500 bbls Saturday at private terms, 2,000 June on private terms; 1,000 July, 26¾c; 1,000 July 26½c; 1,000 August, 26¾c. Philadelphia delivery nominally active and firm; sales 1,000 refined June at 25¾c; 2,500 June 25¾c; 1,000 July 26¾c; 500 each June to September 26¾c; 7,000 each July to September 27c.	

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—Market quiet, buyers and sellers holding off; outside prices, creek at 5 05.

OIL CITY, June 6.—Market hard to quote and feverish; ordinary on lower creek held at $5 20@5 25; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 6.—Market quiet at $5 10.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Market firm; S. W. 25½c; June 25¾c bid; July to September 26¾c bid; sales 25c; crude 15@15½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 5 P. M.—June 26c bid; July to September 26¾c. Crude 15¾c; sales 1,000 bbls June at 25½c, and 1,000 bbls at 26c.

TITUSVILLE, June 6, 3 P. M.—Market firm and contracts for large amounting; settled all to-day; could not know how much, but it is thought to be 50,000 bbls. It is reported that the Lake Shore and Titusville Railroad, to all pipe lines, is being transferred to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which causes considerable remorseful speculation.

NEW YORK, June 6, 5 P. M.—Market firmer; crude 16c asking; small sales; refined 26c. A cargo 4,000 bbls sold at 25½c; rumored sale of another cargo at 26¾c.

OIL CITY, June 6.—Market quiet but firm; lower creek at $5 20@5 25; Oil city $5 35 to $5 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—Market quiet and firm; asking $5 05; bidding $5 00.

TIDIOUTE, June 6.—Market firm with a good inquiry at about $5 00.

HONESVILLE, June 6.—Market quiet but steady; offering at $5 05. No sales.

PARKERS LANDING, June 6.—Market very strong at 15 17½@5 25.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell & Co.	Model Oil Works	474
Bates & Co.	Model Oil Works	376
Wm Stewart	Union Oil Works	336
Bates & Co.	Sterling Oil Works	98
Thomas King	J. K Barbour	196
J. Manhelt	Hellwig Oil Works	80
P Hutchinson	Penn Oil Works	466
Wm Stewart	Hutchinson Oil Works	253
Wm Stewart	Forsythe Oil Works	74
Bates & Co	Citizens Oil Works	642

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

		Bbls.
Model Oil Works	776	Union Oil Works	906
Sterling Oil Works	80	J. K Barbour	196
Brilliant Oil Works	80	Penn Oil Works	466
Hutchinson Refinery	320	Forsythe Oil Works	74
Citizens Oil Works	642	D. Bly & Co.	50

Total.....3,436

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 263 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Elkins, Bly & Co, 100 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....363 bbls.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 6, 1871.

Lockhart, F & Co, 96 bbls refined to Wardens, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
F W Wiesenberger, 207 bbls refined, to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 629 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.
Montgelmier K & Co, 296 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
W M McKelvy & Co, 266 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan S & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 106 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,827

Oil Shipments by P. R. R.

During the month of May, 1871, there were shipped east by P. R. R., 4,289 bbls refined oil.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

June 5.—Pig Iron—Dealers report a full stock of all kinds, with a moderate inquiry at previous rates. We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock No. 1, foundry, charcoal	
@ ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@36 00
Western stone-coal No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	36 00@37 00
Tennessee, No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	32 00@34 00
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car wheel, Hecla	60 00
Cold-blast, Dixon river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	50 00

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

June 5.—We have a steady retail trade at quotations. There is not much afloat, and but little coming. It is held at 8c for Ohio river, and 12c for Youghiogheny. Delivered to consumers, the former sells at 12c, and the latter at 16c. Cannel 16c. Gas coke 8c from the yards, and the delivered. Hard foundery coke 16@12c delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

June 5.—Nothing has occurred to change any feature of the trade, and though the demand has been light, holders are very firm in their views, as the supply at this point is quite small. We quote Pittsburgh coal afloat, by the large boat, at 12c, and delivered to consumers at 16c. Pomeroy coal is held at 9c afloat, and 14c at retail.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛@112¼.

NEW YORK, June 6—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 112⅛@112¼, on large purchases by the "bears" in stocks, who are trying to break the stock market by buying gold and borrowing money on it, with a view to creating a scarcity of money. It was in great demand to-day and the following rates were paid for use per 1,000: 1-64, 1-16, 2-32, ⅛ and ⅜ of 1 ⅜ cent. Late in the day small lots were loaned flat. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $117,413,000.

MONEY

Abundant at 2@4 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments opened steady and so continued until late in the day, when 5-20s of May and November advanced ⅛ per cent.

Coupons, 1881	117¾@118	1867	114¼
5-20s, 1862	112 @112¼	1868	114¼
5-20s, 1864	111⅝@111¾	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and firm, without material change.

Missouris	95¾	Virginias, old	65¼
Tennessee, old	71¾	Virginias, new	65¼
Tennessee, new	71¾	North Carolinas, new	33½
Canton Co	72		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been strong and active, especially on Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Quicksilver. The "bull" cliques have been buying all day and higher prices are predicted, as the "bears" have so far failed in their efforts to prevent an upward turn. The market closed strong, selling to the highest figures of the day, and there was increased activity and animation, especially in favorite shares.

W. U. Telegraph	59	Rock Island	124¼
Quicksilver	43¾	N. J. Central	111
Mariposa	8	St. Paul	61¾
Preferred	8	Preferred	81½
Adams Express	95	Wabash	39
Wells-Fargo Express	45	Preferred	83
American Ex.	58	Pacific Mail	43¾
United States Express	52½	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	43¾	Preferred	45
New York Central	98¼	Chicago and Alton	119½
New York Cent. Scrip	91¾	Preferred	140
Erie	12⅝	Ohio and Mississippi	47½
Preferred	34	Chicago and Rock Island	99
Harlem	132½	Burlington and Quincy	155
Preferred	134	Fort Wayne	92
Reading	101¾	Pittsburgh Cleveland	125¼
Michigan Central	124½	Union Pacific	37 69
Cleveland and Pitt'gh	91¾	Central Pacific Bonds	103
Northwestern	90¾	Union	92¼
Northwestern Pref'd	90¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm at $5 00@5 10. WHEAT—No 2 spring easier at $1 28¾@1 27¾ cash; this afternoon dull at $1 27@1 27¾.

CORN—No 2 mixed active at 33¼@33½c, cash; this afternoon dull at 33c, June.

OATS—No 2 closed weak with sellers at 49¼c.

RYE—No 2 firm at 72¾@73c.

BARLEY—No 2 nominally 95c.

HOGS—Very dull and firm at 9c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $14 50 cash and $14 25 @14 37½ June. Lard firmer; cash, and loc July; shoulders 5½@5¾c; rough sides 7@7½c.

HOGS—Dull and 15@25c lower at $3 90@3 95; receipts 5,000; shipments 4,000.

CATTLE—Very dull and 12½@15c lower at $4@5 30.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cotton active and advanced; mid'ling uplands 19½c; Orleans 19¾c; sales 2,000 bales for spot and 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c. *New Orleans Molasses*—The following rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 18¼@17c; fair 15¾@15½c; ordinary grades and inferior 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 18c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY—Wagon $18 00@19 00; wharf, $17 00@18 00 per ton.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—Market dull; sales made in a small way at $5 50 @ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7½@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@70c @ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@88c @ gallon.

LARD—Sales of Leaf and white, at 9½@9¾c @ lb; Eastern 9¼@9½c @ lb.

HERB—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c @ lb.

MILL FEED—Regular sales at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 65@1 85 @ cwt for middlings. Oat meal, $2 50.

POTATOES—New at $2@3 00 per bbl; old prime peachblows, from Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@88c @ gallon. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c @ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; spring chickens command 70@75c @ pair by the coop; 50@55c retail.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c @ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—Sales of Tennessee at 9@9½c @ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb 2 50; 1 lb $5 00 @ doz.

RAGS—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4½c @ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c @ lb.

SALT—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load at $1 62½ @ bbl.

WHISKY—In sympathy with the advance in the west, highwines have advanced 2c @ gallon. We quote as follows: **Highwines**—Common rectified 96c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 @ gal; old Monongahela whisky $4@5 @ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY June 7, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was from with a good inquiry. A number of round lots were reported as changing hands, the particulars of which we were notable to ascertain. The advantages of the market was on the side of holders, who will no doubt make good use of the same.

CRUDE.

The following are the current quotations: It may be proper to state that the tendency is upward. June, 13¾c, lines; June to December, 13¼c asked; B. O., first six months, 13½c asked; S. O. all year, 12½@12¾c; B. O., all year, 14c asked.

SALES:

1,000 bbls Brady's Bend oil.....$5 25
4 cars Parker's Landing oil.....1 17½
Later sales were reported at Parker's Landing and Foster's at $5 25 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market was a fair one with a good deal of inquiry. The following are the asking figures: June, 25½c; July 26c; July and ugust 26¼c; July, August and September 26¾c; August and September, 6¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 6.—The *Herald* says: There was more activity in the market to-day than for some days past. There were many in the market in person and of and found very little was to be had, except at advanced rates. We quote the following:

SALES:

500 bbls upper rood, spot	$4 90
1,000 bbls upper rood, spot	4 92½
500 bbls upper rood, spot	4 95
1,000 bbls regular	5 00
1,000 bbls S. O. June	5 00
1,000 bbls S. O.	5 00
250 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 05
500 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 09
750 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 10
2,000 bbls lower road, 45 gravity	5 25
1,000 bbls lower road, 45 gravity, regardless	5 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 30
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THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

U. S. Financial Agency in London.

Duties of Neutrals, as Defined in the Treaty of Washington—The Washington and Ohio Railroad, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Our Financial Agency in London.

The disposition of the Financial Agency of the United States at London has become a matter which excites considerable interest, both here and abroad. The Bartog Brothers having held this lucrative position for fifty-three years, are not disposed to relinquish it without a strong struggle. The numerous friends of ex-Secretary McCullough, who is now the chief of the London house of Jay Cooke & Co., are making strenuous efforts to obtain this appointment for him, without as yet any definite prospect of success. During the war Thurlow Weed endeavored to have this agency transferred to the banking house of Brown Brothers. At that time the whole disposition of the matter was referred to Charles Francis Adams, then our Minister at St. James, who decided in favor of retaining the Barings.

Duties of Neutrals.

The Washington treaty received severe criticism from various quarters in the Senate, because of the indefinite manner in which the final settlement of the questions involved had been postponed, opposition to its ratification being chiefly centred upon the construction which was given to the second new rule as to duties of neutrals, which it was proposed to engraft upon the international code. In the debate which arose upon this rule, it was held that the United States would be precluded from the customary export and sale of arms and contraband of war. There is unquestionable authority for stating that the British Government interpret this clause in a much more liberal manner, and had their construction been generally known, it would have prevented much discussion upon this question while the treaty was under consideration.

Personal.

Gen. H. V. Boynton, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, arrived here to-night from Ohio, where he has been for several days, accompanied by his bride, to whom he was married during this visit.

Washington and Ohio Railroad.

The Washington and Ohio Railroad Company have advertised for proposals to be received until the 15th inst. for the graduation, masonry and bridging of the road from Hamilton its present terminus, to Winchester, a distance of thirty-one miles, the whole to be completed by May of next year.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

When President Grant returns from West Point next October, he will visit Washington for a few days on official business.

THE PRINTERS' EXCURSION.

The delegates to the International Typographical Union of North America, now in session at Baltimore, arrived here this morning to accept the invitation from Columbia Typographical Union, of this territory, to visit Mount Vernon and other points of interest on the Potomac. The guests took the steamer Wawasset for Mt. Vernon, where interesting exercises were held. They returned to Baltimore this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire broke out yesterday morning on Commerce street, near Sixth, Philadelphia, in the printing office of Spangler & Davis, destroying the upper portion of the back buildings, which were tenanted by Percival Collins, paper and rags, &c., J. Efrorer, gas fixtures manufacturer, E. S. Tyron & Co., dealers in pistols, guns and ammunition, were damaged by the falling walls and the stock injured by water. Loss about $25,000.

Holloway's shoddy mills, west of Philadelphia, were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $20,000.

The editorial excursion party was met at Montpelier, forty miles south of Fort Wayne, by a delegation of citizens appointed to receive and extend to them the hospitalities of the city on their arrival. The party leave this morning for Saginaw.

A Prussian sea captain, residing in San Francisco, suicided by poison last night because his wife absconded with another captain. E. Herbert Brand, a young German, also suicided, blowing out his brains on receiving the refusal of a young country woman to marry him.

The citizens of Cherokee Flats, California, yesterday tore down the cabin of "Austrian George," who murdered Miss McDaniels, and burned his body with the material.

The third annual exhibition of the National Photographic Association of the United States opened yesterday morning at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, with a picture display of the finest photographic work of art from all parts of the world.

The total loss by the fire in Philadelphia, Monday, was $110,000. There were twenty-six dwelling seriously damaged and twelve others slightly. Insurance on mill property $19,000. About forty families had furniture damaged or destroyed.

There were twenty-seven members present at the Rabbinical Conference in Cincinnati yesterday, and much business of interest to the Israelites was transacted. The President of the last Conference presented a lengthy report, recommending among other things the establishment of a Rabbinical college.

The Indian chiefs visiting Boston had a public reception in Tremont Temple last night. Little Raven and Buffalo Good spoke pieces for the benefit of the pale faces present.

The Cuban insurgents killed the celebrated Col. Miguel Perez and seven men near Guatnanamo. A small band of insurgents has appeared near Trinidad.

The State Dental Association of Missouri met in St. Louis yesterday.

Eight divorces were granted in Cincinnati yesterday.

The trial of Thomas McMahon, indicted for the murder of Thomas Myers, at Hamilton, commenced at Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday.

There was one death from sun-stroke in Cincinnati yesterday.

The Public School examinations in St. Louis were continued yesterday, and show marked progress during the past year. Number of school houses in the city 48, valued at $1,730,000; number of teachers, 466, an increase of 80 over last year; number of pupils, 26,811, an increase of 3,161; seven new school houses were built during the year; receipts of the School Board, $651,684; orders, $624,123; average cost of tuition, including normal schools, $16 58; the salaries of teachers range from $700 to $3,000. Boys and girls are taught in the same room, and sectarian instruction is strictly prohibited.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1871.

GRAU AND BRIGNOLI IN COURT.

The Marine Court to-day tried the case of Grau, the theatrical manager, *vs.* Brignoli. The plaintiff testified that Brignoli engaged him for last season as manager of opera in Chicago; that the venture failed, and Brignoli paid him nothing. The defense was that Brignoli had an understanding with Grau that he was to be paid monthly until Brignoli made $600 a week profit, which sum was never realized. Verdict for the plaintiff.

SEVERE SENTENCE.

John Gebney, who on the 14th of April attempted to cut down the crucifix in St. Vincent's Catholic Church, and wounded with a knife the man who seized him, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of felonious assault, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to the State prison for seven years.

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. GRANT

Arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning from Long Branch, and leave this afternoon for West Point. Numerous political, official, social and others thronged the hotel, but only a favored few were granted an interview.

OBSEQUIES OF GERALD.

The tax collector of Brooklyn to-day seized the organ of the Pacific Street Methodist church, because the assessment for street paving was not paid.

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION TO HORACE GREELEY

Will probably take place this evening, at the Lincoln Club House, Union square.

NEW CABLE TARIFF.

The Atlantic Cable Companies to-day announce that the cable tariff for ten word messages will be ten dollars in gold, date, address and signature to be counted and paid for. The limit of messages to fifty words is removed, and press dispatches will hereafter be charged full rates.

DEATH.

The wife of Major-General O. Foster died at the Astor House early this morning.

THE COLORED STRIKERS.

The discontented colored laborers renewed their interference with the white employes on the public works to-day. Several fights occurred in which a large force of police are preventing any dangerous outbreak.

MASONRY.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of the State of New York began its annual session at Apollo Hall, this city, to-day. Grand Master Anthon, in his address, said he had recalled the commission of their representative to France, and that fraternal relations were impossible with French Masonry and other bodies sharing its errors. The annual reports of the various officers of the Grand body were submitted, showing the receipts the past year were $68,854, the receipts of the hall and asylum fund to date, $115,873, and number of members admitted to the order in the State last year 7,859. Lodges are authorized the Secretary to erase from the rolls the names of members in arrears of dues.

HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

In the case of the crew of the British bark Manitoba, charged with committing a murderous assault on officers on the high seas, Commissioner White, after discharging the first mate on habeas corpus, there was no evidence, decided to hold the other seven for extradition. The Commissioner, however, will delay his report for a short time, to give the British Consul an opportunity to decide what action he will take with regard to three of the accused, whowerepresent but did not participate in the assault.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The Captain of the ship Europa, which arrived here to-day, reported that on June 3d, in latitude 47 degrees 12 minutes, longitude 68 degrees 27 minutes he saw the brig J. S. Bowen with a signal of distress flying, he bore down to her, and discovered that the crew had mutinied and killed the captain, who was found dead in his berth, with his skull split open. The first mate, who lay in dock senseless, with his head badly cut; the second mate had an arm broken, and was otherwise badly injured. Two men and the passenger were also badly beaten. The Captain of the Europa put his mate on board the brig to bring her into port, and fears are entertained for the safety of the brig is overdue. A revenue cutter is waiting for her in the lower bay.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 6.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows:

SALES.	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	5 00
2,000 bbls upper road, B. O. June	5 10
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 60 days	5 12½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 60 days	5 02½
600 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 15
500 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 20
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	5 20
1,000 bbls lower road, B. O. June	5 25
2,000 bbls lower road, 45 gravity	5 30
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 40
1,000 bbls Coal City, 47 gravity	5 25

The excitement of yesterday continued to-day, slightly moderated, and principally confined to the lower road. Prices advanced 5c. per barrel, and ruled at the close. The short interest was apparently convinced that there would be no lower prices before July, and settlements were made as rapidly as possible. Upwards of 25,000 bbls. on first contracts were settled for to-day, on lower road, for $5 20, and 6,000.

Barrels of oil on demand. On the upper road a moderate business was done, but $5 00 was the well established market for spot. On the lower road the established market for spot, with settlements were effected. At the City little was offered at less than $5 50–too high for buyers, and no more than $5 40 was paid. The market closed firm.

The stone work and pedestal for the statue of Gen. Reynolds, to be erected in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg by the First Army Corps, will be put in place this week. The statue, which is to be made of bronze and cannon captured from the rebels, will not be completed before October.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Thiers's Conference with the Committee on the Right to Seats of the Orleans Princes—Communist Prisoners to be Transported—Commercial Relations Between France and Germany Restored—The Pope's Encyclical Letter—Coolie Vessel Burnt at Sea and 600 Coolies Perish in the Flames—Proceedings of the English Parliament, &c., &c.

Concerning the Orleans Princes.

VERSAILLES, June 6.—Thiers, in his conference with the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the Orleans princes, urged that conditions should be attached by which the Princes were not to hold office before the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France if they engaged in any intrigue looking to their restoration to the throne. It is now noticed that Thiers has ceased to insist on these conditions. The bill introduced in the Assembly for rebuilding the column in the Place Vendome has been withdrawn.

Postal Service Restored—Communist Prisoners to be Transported.

PARIS, June 6.—The postal service is now completely restored.

It is announced that twenty thousand Communist prisoners will be transported to New Caledonia. The discovery of important documents, rendering new indictments necessary, has delayed trials by court-martial at Versailles.

Commercial Relations Restored.

BERLIN, June 6.—Commercial relations between Germany and France have been restored to the same footing as before the war.

Encyclical Letter.

ROME, June 6.—An encyclical letter has been issued, calling on Catholics throughout the world to give thanks to God on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, June 6.—The House of Lords passed a bill authorizing Canada to confer territorial governments in the country lying between the dominion and the Pacific coast.

Burnt at Sea.

Advices from Hong Kong to May 26th report that a "Coolie" from Mexico for Callao was burnt at sea and 600 coolies perished in the flames. The particulars received are conflicting.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is to be held in this city on Wednesday, June 7, for the election of directors. It is rumored there is to be an extra stock or cash dividend declared.

FORT SCOTT AND HUMBOLDT RAILROAD.

FORT SCOTT, KS., June 6.—The contract was to-day been completed for making the road-bed, doing the masonry and building the bridges of the Fort Scott and Humboldt Railroad. Work will begin immediately and cars will be running over the line within a few months. The western extension will be immediately pushed and Fort Scott will become the railroad center of the State.

INDIANA NORTHERN RAILROAD PROJECT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 6.—Articles of association of the Indiana Northern Railroad was filed today with the Secretary of State. The road will extend from New Castle, Ind., to Farmland, Ind., connecting with the Cincinnati and Martinsville Railroad and extending to Bloomington, Ind.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 7:30 P. M., 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather has remained sensibly unchanged since Monday afternoon at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer fell rapidly last night in Illinois, but has recovered to-day, and has fallen very generally this afternoon from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario. The pressure now is somewhat below the average from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and temperature has risen on Lakes Erie ann Ontario. It has fallen from Ohio to Missouri, and northerly winds have prevailed during the day on the Atlantic coast, and fresh northwesterly winds from Kentucky to Wisconsin and westward. Heavy rains have been reported from Illinois to Lake Superior, and are now in progress from Indiana to Lake Huron, with threatening weather in Western Tennessee and on Lake Ontario.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather is probable for Wednesday from Pennsylvania to Iowa and southward. It is probable that threatening and rainy weather will be experienced from Ohio to Lake Ontario and the extreme Eastern States to-night, with partially cloudy and clear weather on Wednesday. The threatening weather which is now prevailing on the lakes is a remnant of the storm which was at Galveston June 4th, and Keywest June 1st.

SEVERE STORM.

Part of Galveston Inundated—Railroad Track Washed Away—Vessels Lost.

GALVESTON, June 6.—A terrible storm has prevailed here since last Saturday noon. The wind forced the waters of the Gulf on the island, covering it to a depth of several feet in the southeastern part of the city. About two miles of track from the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad is washed away, two miles above the city. The bridge across the bay is safe. The steamship Alabama, of the Morgan line, with a full cargo of cattle and sheep from Rockport to New Orleans, went ashore twenty miles west of here Sunday, and will probably be a wreck. The bark Virginia Dare, from Cardiff for Galveston, with a cargo of railroad iron, is also aground about six miles east of here Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were yesterday taken from the masts, where they had been lashed since three o'clock Sunday morning. Many buildings in the lower part of the city have been washed away. No lives were lost. Six inches of rain has fallen since Saturday at 2 P. M. The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Indianola, and much damage was done there. There were heavy rains at all the telegraph stations in the interior.

POLITICAL.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—This city has never in its political records presented so lively a scene as today. All the politicians of the State are here engineering for the organization of the Legislature tomorrow. All but ten of the one hundred and sixty-seven representatives are calculated upon. As the Democratic party strength was present last evening, the Democrats are claiming the organization of the House by ten majority, in which event the Senate vacancies will not be filled until after the Convention for counting the Governor's vote, as the Senate will not organize. If the Democrats are successful, G. W. N. Pittman, Democrat, of Bartlett, town, will be elected President of the Senate, and W. N. Gove, Labor Reform, of Weare, Speaker of the House, and John F. Jackson, of Pittsburg, Clerk. The Republican members express themselves confidently as to the result. Republican representatives Scott, of Keene, and Johnson, of Pittsboro, are ill and not able to be present. The Republican candidate for Speaker will probably be Solomon Wm. G. Vaters, of Kingston, and J. H. Benton, Jr., Clerk. Well informed politicians calculate on Weston's election as Governor by a majority of 5,000, and Democratic Senators say they can elect him even if the House is organized by the Republicans. The Democrats are not called upon to be present before this evening, but there is already a larger relative representation of members elect present than will be in the organization of the Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—There is no reason to strage the prediction that Weston will be elected. No doubt the majority of the House is made up of heretofore Republicans, but for one reason or another they will *coalesce* with the Democracy.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—River eight feet, having fallen six inches. Arrived—Hudson, Pittsburgh; Estelline and Chartner, Evansville. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling; Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Abeona, St. Louis. Light showery this afternoon and evening. Business dull.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river is falling slowly, with two feet six inches in the chute and four feet six inches in the canal. Very warm and raining this afternoon and night. Departed—Lioness, Cincinnati. Arrived—Lioness, Mary Houston, Nick Longworth, New Orleans; the Argosy, New Orleans to Cincinnati, is expected to-night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 6.—Weather cloudy and hot. River fallen two feet. Port list: Down—Lawrence and Hawks, late Hudson, Cincinnati; Tom Ingle, 3 P. M.; Mary Ament and Rose Hite, 7 P. M.; Florence Lee and Arkansas Belle, 6 P. M. Up—Abeona, Nashville; Vernon and Argosy, 4 A. M.; Hudson, 6 A. M.; Fayette and Bermuda, 10 A. M.; Anna, 11 A. M.; Comet, 12 M.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 6.—River rising, with six feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and oppressively warm. Arrived—John Lenden, Cairo. Departed—Burksville, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 6.—Port list: Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Kate Robinson, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Boaz, New Orleans to Louisville; J. H. Bigley, Cairo to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Mohawk, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Victory, New Orleans to Cairo, 11 A. M.; Continental, Cairo to New Orleans, 12 M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 8 P. M. River stationary. Weather showery all the forenoon; clear to-night; mercury 82.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 6.—Clear and warm. River falling. Up—Natchez and Julia. Down—City of Vicksburg, Indiana and Legal Tender.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Commonwealth, New Orleans; W. H. Brown and John Gilmores, Cairo; Florence, Tennessee river; Mollie McPike, Galena; S. Thayer, Mound City. Departed—Silver Lake, Fort Benton; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Henry Ames and City of Alton, New Orleans; Capitol City, Kansas City; Emperor, St. Paul; Mary Roy, Keokuk. River still falling here, but the Missouri is rising rapidly. Heavy rain last night; weather cooler to-day.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Departed—R. E. Lee, Vicksburg; Glencoe, Louisville; Kehoe and barges, St. Louis; John A. Wood and barges, Pittsburg. Arrived—Virginia, Louisville; John Kyle and Pauline Carroll, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 6.—Down—Groesbeck, M. J. Wicks and W. S. Pike. Up—H. C. Yeager, Belle St. Louis, Henry Fouts, contractor and others with much discouraged. River falling one foot per day.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 6.—Cattle market continues dull, although the receipts are somewhat lighter, being 229 cars against 317 the same day last week, nearly half going East in first hands. Advices from the West and East were such as to keep off buyers, and the few sales were to local butchers. The market is 50 lower than last week. The supply was of a good quality; sales reached about 125 as follows: 50 Ohio steers weighing 1,320 to 1,370 lbs at $6 85@7 15; 41 Illinois at $6 to 1,312 lbs, $5 00@5 85, and 16 do on private terms. Sheep firmer; 3 loads Kentucky lambs went through East in first hands; sales 415 sheep at $6 75@7 15. Hogs—Of 92 cars received 80 went East, there being no demand; only 296 were sold at $4 25@4 75.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 6.—Beef Cattle—Receipts good; trade offerings generally of good quality; prices have again fallen off fully ½c; sales of choice at $9 25@9 50; third quality $8 75@9; second quality $8 @9 00; third quality $6@7 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts less head; prices remain about the same as last week; sales in lots at $5 75@6 75 each; extra $6 75@9 50. Veal calves $6@12.

The Erie *Dispatch* says that William Hough, the young man accidentally shot in Wesleyville a few days since, is still alive, and apparently likely to live, although the skull of his forehead is broken to splinters. The brain can be plainly seen. There are some cases on record, in which a portion of the front part of the brain has been lost, and yet the patient has lived years afterwards. At the base of the skull, the prick of a needle into the brain is as sure death as a bullet through the heart.

CYCLONE IN ILLINOIS.

Terrible Destruction—Singular Effect Upon Vegetation—Altogether Wonderful Phenomena.

A remarkable phenomenon occurred on Friday last near Mason City, about six miles west of Jacksonville, Illinois, and is regarded as one of the most remarkable tornadoes or incipient cyclones ever witnessed in this or any other country. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that on the morning of the day stated, while the air was intensely sultry, an inky-hued cloud or smoke-like column was observed gathering near the earth's surface. Soon this great black column, the base of which rested on the earth, shot up three distinct and well-defined, but narrower and spire-like cloud columns, which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves acutely to a passing cloud above. The frightful spectacle continued to move eastward slowly, but constantly, for some fifteen minutes; then changed its course slightly to the southeastward, greatly to the relief of the people of Mason, who were expecting to see them town to pieces by the angry elements. For some fifteen minutes longer the dreadful apparition moved slowly on, changing its form considerably, but still attaching itself to the cloud above. Suddenly the awful apparition disappeared, as if it had been but the creation of a dream, but the reality remains. While the black column was moving, a cold current of air coming from the north almost sensibly felt at Mason City, and a mile away from its track no odor much like that of burning sulphur was inhaled by several persons. A gentleman, who had been a soldier, and was in many battles, stood but a hundred yards from the tornado when it pass-d, and he says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm column, passing from the earth to the cloud above. Like the roaring, popping, cracking report-martial at Versailles.

As fearful as was the appearance of this column or columns, resting upon the earth and reaching to and taking fast hold of the clouds above, more marvelous, if possible, was its destructive work upon the earth in its pathway, which was near three miles in length, and varied in width from forty yards to eighty feet. Not a spear of grass; not a stalk of corn or wheat; not a particle of green vegetation was left alive. Had the fires descended from heaven and fallen in the pathway of this tornado, as they did on Sodom, the destruction of every living thing of the vegetable kingdom could not have been more complete. For some distances in its path the earth was literally ploughed up to the depth of six inches. In passing over the unbroken prairie, so inconceivably rapid must have been the rotary motion of the column of air, that dirt and the earth was gathered up from the deep roots of the prairie grass, and the turf, with its bare roots as clean as if they had been washed, was flung back on the earth and left strewn in the storm's pathway. Where the course of the tornado led through a wheat field, every stalk of wheat standing in its path was torn down and twisted into every conceivable space; and where an osage hedge lay in the way for the full width of its path, the hedge-bushes were torn into shreds.

But the most wonderful of all the phenomena connected with this tornado is that the column of whirling air must have been charged with gas, as shown by the fact that every spear of grass, stalk of corn and wheat, every green thing in its path, were literally dried to a crisp. Not a green spear left in the storm's track, which was luxuriantly green before the tornado passed, was left as brown and dead as it is found in mid-winter. The fruit on the trees where the tornado passed across in its way crumbled as do the dead, dry leaves of autumn. After the blasting autumn frost has done its work. The young corn which stood in its way is as black as if a withering fire had passed over it. Another feature of this tornado was, that while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity, its progressive motion was not above the rate of six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were as well defined as the feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. In fact, the outlines of its path of destruction were almost as clearly marked as that of a mowers swath through the meadow, and its work more complete.

Fortunately, no house stood in the tornado's line of march. It passed between a farm house and barn, but escaped both. Its progress northward was so slow that man or beast, if in its way, could easily escape. The progressive motion of a tornado is usually at the rate of thirty to forty miles an hour, the fact of this one moving at the rate of six miles per hour was most singular. The path of a tornado is usually a matter of a few rods in width; this one was but twenty to eighty feet in width. This is another unusual feature.

THE MIGNAULT AFFAIR.

Card from Rev. Napoleon Mignault, of Titusville—He Denies Committing a Brutal Assault on His Niece, Miss Menard.

We printed yesterday morning an account of a rather unfortunate affair in Titusville, taken from the *Herald*. In that journal of yesterday morning we find another article on the subject, and also a card from Rev. Napoleon Mignault. The *Herald* says:

"We have only to say that our version of the affair was derived from eye witnesses, whose credibility has not been questioned. We with equal propriety make up a verdict for the public; they can draw their own conclusions; but neither do we propose to screen the offender. It was with equal pain and shame that every citizen, Protestant or Catholic, listened to the scandalous recital. Neither the priestly office nor any other relation can justify acts or words of violence and passion towards either the weak or erring. Whatever may be the decree of a blind and vitiated conception of the Christian religion in a man that teaches him such things are wrong and not to be connived at or palliated. It is a sad thing for the good reputation of our city and for the cause of holy religion that such an act has been committed, and while we extend to the accused all the charity of construction which he invokes, we shall not be understood as condoning it.

"Following is the card referred to: "It is with a feeling of grief and shame that I feel compelled to come before the public at this time; but since the appearance of the article in yesterday's *Herald*, charging me with the commission of a crime of the very nature of which would stamp me as a brute rather than a man, it is my duty to my congregation and myself to refute, through the medium of the newspaper columns, this foul slander upon my reputation, which is dearer to me than life itself. The statements made in that article are nearly all entirely false or highly exaggerated, and were I at liberty to make known to the public all the attending and extenuating circumstances, the father of the young lady who would not say, without hesitation, that I had done no more than he would have done in a like situation. As a young lady referred to is an orphan child of a beloved uncle of mine. She has been a member of my household for seventeen years, ever since she was a little child. She is my ward, my charge. I have all the interest in her that a father could have for his child. Let the blow lashed since that there are circumstances connected with this case which, if made public, would not only exculpate me from all blame, but would merit the gratitude of every parent to me in the warmest of sympathy.

"NAPOLEON MIGNAULT."

EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA,

Terrible Effects—Town Destroyed and Over 2,000 People Killed.

The United States Minister in China, Gov. Low, has recently communicated to the State Department a translation of the official report of a terrible earthquake at Bathang, China, in April. It occurred on the 11th of the month. The earth was shaken so violently that nearly all the buildings and the fortifications of the town were destroyed. A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the inmates of the houses were killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames suddenly burst out, and continued until the 16th, when heavy rain fell. Subterranean rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder and the earth rocked like a ship in the storm at the mercy of the waves. Several days before the earthquake the Governor had overflown the dyke of the town, and when it had receded the earth cracked in many places, and fetid water spurted out in a furious manner. There were destroyed three large temples, six smaller ones, and the governments' buildings, besides 1,540 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of persons killed was 2,200, among whom were the local magistrates. The earthquake extended over a circuit of nearly 400 miles, occurring simultaneously over the whole region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others, hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by obstructions.

STATE NEWS.

The small-pox is said to prevail in Erie.

A ten year old daughter of Thomas Connors, of Meadville, was burned to death on Friday, by kindling a fire in the manner so popular just now.

The annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, will be held in Harrisburg, commencing Tuesday, June 13th, and continuing four days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. There are forty commanderies in Pennsylvania, each of which is expected to send from thirty to forty Sir Knights.

The complimentary testimonial benefit to Mrs. Caroline Hedges, through the kindness and Mr. C. D. Hess, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Saturday afternoon and evening, was not a pecuniary success. The Philadelphians cannot be coaxed or driven out in hot weather, says the *Press*.

A little daughter of Mr. Henry Dykeman, of Williamstown, Dauphin county, died on Tuesday morning of last week from the effects of drinking a small quantity of lye that had been prepared for some domestic purpose and left standing on a table in the kitchen, from which it was taken by the child.

Rev. Jonas Wendell, of Edinboro, Erie county, has been completely vindicated. The charge of adultery proves to have been trumped up by a personal enemy. Instead of wronging Miss Mary Terry, he was engaged in an effort to furnish her with respectable employment and prevent her return to the House of Refuge, when he was arrested.

Jesse Beach, one of the early pioneers of Bradford county, died of cancer on the 29th ult., aged eighty-four years.

Mr. Francis Bastian, of Jackson township, Lycoming county, died on May 21st, aged seventy-eight years, eight months and seven days. Mr. Bastian was the father of fourteen children, the grandfather of thirty and the great grandfather of nine children, in all one hundred and twenty-seven descendants.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: John H. Scott, long and favorably know as an employee of the Northern Central Railroad Company, died of apoplexy on Friday afternoon at his residence, Hanover Junction. The deceased had been in the employ of the Northern Central Railroad Company since 1829, then known as the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, having commenced as the driver of a horse car, before locomotives were introduced on the road, and when it only extended as far as the village of Timonium. When the road was completed to York, Mr. Scott was appointed one of the first conductors and remained in that position until the service became too fatiguing for him, when he was very badly injured and was compelled to retire from the position of conductor. He, however, still held the position of watchman, and kept in the employ of the company and so remained until his death. The deceased was in his seventy-second year, and forty-two of which he was in the continuous employ of the Northern Central Railroad Company.

Some one set fire to a tank containing one hundred barrels of oil, at the Appletree well, Rouseville, on Friday, and the contents, a little over 4,000 barrels, burning stole $100 from the engineer. Wright & Rockwell owned the tank and oil.

Manager Elsler and the Meech Brothers, are showing the "Black Crook" at Titusville this week.

An old gentleman named John Irvine, of Corry, aged sixty, was killed at Spring Creek on the 29th ult., by being caught by a falling tree.

Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1685 were not as extravagantly fixed up nor lived as sumptuously as those of to-day, as will be seen by the following resolution passed in the former year: "No member shall come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

The Clarion county agricultural society will hold a fair on the 3d, 4th and 5th of October.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones has pledged a liberal contribution to Wyoming College.

A young girl of Williamsport, who had been attending boarding school at Bethlehem, eloped with a gambler and sailed from New York for Europe on Wednesday. The father of the girl arrived hastily at the dock an hour after the vessel left, and at the dock an hour after the vessel left, and at the pier and obtaining the hopelessness of his attempt to stop the runaways.

The project of a monument to William Penn, started in Reading some fifteen years ago, when a design was procured and nearly enough money raised, has been revived. The building of a soldier's monument in Penn square is also urged.

George Albert, aged ninety-four years, was killed near Wilkesbarre last Wednesday by a railroad train. He was very deaf, and did not hear the warning.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Boarding—13 Anderson street, Allegheny.
New Books—A. K. Loring & Company.
Strawberry Festival—Second Presbyterian Church.
Bee Wanted—S. Hamilton & Co.
Situation Wanted—Montgomery, this office.
Leather Satchel Lost—Mallard & Co.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Horse Wanted—S. Hamilton & Co.
Dividend—Ralston Oil.
Dividend—Citizens' Insurance Co.
Situation Wanted—Flint Glass Manager, Commercial office.
Summer Resort—Jos. Hall & Son.
Wedding Stationery—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Cow Lost—$20 reward—Simon street.
Druggist Wanted—Geo. A. Kelly.
Spirit Awning Hedge—James Medinnus.
Property for Sale—Thomas M. Marshall.
Lost Tax—140 Smithfield street.
Precedents of Indictments and Pleas—Kay & Co.
Notice in Steamboatmen—Jesse Smith.
Ribbons—Morganstern & Co.
Opening—129 Wood street.
Concordia European Hotel—F. Schmidt.
Leather Shoes—Archie Bilbow.
Boots and Shoes—Diamond Front Shoe Store.
For $7 00 per Line—Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
Fuel Yard—140 Smithfield street.
Hat Emporium—Fleming's.
Broadway Hat—129 Wood street.
Post Yarns—Tea Importing Company.
Fashion Hat—Fleming.
Wall Paper—Edward Forester
Wisdom Dyes—61 Smithfield street.
Millinery Goods—Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.
Hats—Mr. Street—Hatter.
Stylish Hats—139 Wood street.
Fuel Yards—140 Smithfield street.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Lace Collars—78 and 80 Market street.
Summer Resort—Jos. Kiser & Scandrett.
Notions—Morganstern & Co.
Umpires and Rules—78 and 80 Market street.
Cream Ale—Pier Damnals & Co.
Crackers—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Bargains—Morganstern & Co.
Castor Oil Bolting Preserver—Hartley, McKee & Co.
New Book—R. S. Davis & Co.
Removal Notice—George S. Swartz.
Notice to Gentlemen—J. E. Parsons.
Hydrant Hose—Baller, Farrell & Co.
Wall Paper—Kier & Scandrett.
Wood Ends—Joseph Horne & Co.
Cigars de Joy—Simon Johnston.
Drinking Saloon—Thos. Schmidt.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Brady's Family Bitters.
Felt—Boiler Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.

USMAILABLE LETTERS.—Blakely Canet W. S. Chandler, Beaver Falls; Pilar Jimenez, Allegheny, W., Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cts.; Braun Chas., Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cts.; Sachs Rev. E. S., Allegheny, Pa., 3 cts.; Zolinger Geo., Harrisburgh, Pa., 3 cts.

Important Land Case.

An important case involving a title to nearly two hundred thousand acres of valuable land in Minnesota and Iowa, has been decided, by Acting Secretary Cowan of the Interior Department. The case was between the St. Paul Pacific Railroad Company and George T. Brett. The latter claimed to have preempted the land, while the company affirmed that it was granted by the land grant of March 3, 1857. Secretary Browning decided that no lands whatever should be granted to said railroad company until the right of Mr. Brett to the land in controversy was recognized by the company. This decision was confirmed by the subsequent Secretary. General Cowan to-day revised this decision, and all land due the company will be certified to them, except the tract claimed by Mr. Brett. A warrant will also be issued to Mr. Brett for the lands claimed by him, when the validity of this title will doubtless be tested in the courts.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, June 6, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Promete.	Weather.	Force expressed.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.59	.11	59°	5	S. W.	9	.60	D	4
Erie, Pa.	29.74	.11	62°	5	S. W.	9	.60	D	4
Cincinnati, O.	29.81	.08	74°	07	W.	3	.00	C	1
Cleveland, O.	29.77	.08	67°	04	W.	4	.00	C	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.67	.08	69°	1	S. W.	4	.00	C	1
Memphis, Tenn.	29.87	.12	79°	3	N. W.	3	.04	C	1
Toledo, O.	29.70	.08	70°	1	S. W.	4	.00	C	1
New Orleans, La.	29.91	.07	79°	1	S.	3	.02	D	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.84	.10	69°	3	S. W.	4	.00	C	1
St. Louis, Mo.	29.86	.06	79°	2	S. W.	3	.04	A	1
St. Paul, Minn.	29.90	.05	69°	1	S. W.	3	.00	C	1
Cairo.	29.90	.11	78°	1	N. W.	11	.00	C